PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

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THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

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PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.,

AT 109 EXCHANGE ST., PORTLAND.

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THE MAINE STATE PRESS

is published every THURSDAY MORNING at $2.50 a year, if paid in advance at $2.00 a year.

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SPECIAL NOTICES, one-third additional.

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Address all communications to

PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

CITY HALL,

Thursday Evening, January 13.

EDITH O'GORMAN,

Known to the world as the

ESCAPED NUN

IS COMING. CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE.

SHE has been converted to Protestantism, and was for six years an inmate of St. Joseph's Convent, Jersey City. She will deliver an eloquent, startling and thrilling lecture entitled, "LIFE IN A CONVENT." Patronized by the best class of people. Edith O'Gorman comes highly endorsed. She took both the white and black veil and is the first and only Nun who has ever appeared before the public. Life in a Convent is a world in itself, and those who fail to hear Miss O'Gorman have no idea what a great treat they are missing. Her lecture is intensely interesting, something that everyone wants to hear. She is a lady of unquestionable ability, and as a speaker her equal has never been heard in Portland. Come early if you wish a seat. Standing room only, everywhere.

Tickets only 25 cents. Reserved seats only 10 cents extra, now for sale at Stockbridge's music store. jan8 dtd

Lecture

— AT —

City Hall, Wednesday, Jan. 12, '81

For the Benefit of the Portland School for the Deaf,

By Rufus Somerby, Esq.,

OF NEW YORK.

Subject, "Human Hypocricy."

All ought to hear this lecture, both for their own benefit and for the benefit of the School.

Tickets for sale at Schlotterbeck's, Whitney's, Meaher's and Bartlett's drug stores. jan10d3t

Portland Young Men's Christian Association

Popular Course of Ten Entertainments,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL,

Cor. Congress and Elm Streets.

MISS MINERVA GUERNSEY,

graduate of Boston University School or Oratory, will open the course on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, with recitations—impersonations from literature. The recitations will be interspersed with choice vocal and instrumental music.

Course Tickets, $1.00; Evening Tickets, 20 cts. For sale at the bookstores, by the members, and at the door. jan10M,W,Th

Fraternity Dances!

FIFTH ANNUAL COURSE.

CITY HALL

Thursday Evening, Nov. 25, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 14, Friday Evening, Dec. 31, Tuesday Evenings, Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 8,

—IN AID OF THE—

Portland Fraternity.

General Committee.

T. C. HERSEY, Esq., President Fraternity.
SAMUEL J. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice President.
E. A. NOYES, Treasurer.

HON. GEO. WALKER,	MR. S. E. SPRING,
HON. A. E. STEVENS,	MR. I. P. FARRINGTON,
HON. GEO. P. WESCOTT,	MR. GEO. S. HUNT,
HON. JACOB MCLELLAN,	MR. H. N. JOSE,
HON. WM. L. PUTNAM,	MR. GEO. W. WOODMAN,
HON. I. WASHBURN, JR.,	MR. CHAS. MCLAUGHLIN,
MR. W. I. THOM,	MR. JOHN N. LORD,
MR. NATHAN WEBB,	MR. J. S. WINSLOW,
MR. CHAS. E. JOSE,	MR. J. P. BAXTER,
MR. S. T. PULLEN,	MR. D. W. FESSENDEN,
MR. M. P. EMERY,	MR. LEWIS PIERCE,
	MR. W. F. MILLIKEN.

Committee on Entertainments.

FRED R. FARRINGTON,	J. H. DRUMMOND, JR.,
WM. SENTER, JR.,	WM. H. CHUMACHER,
E. C. JORDAN,	P. T. GRIFFIN.

Tickets for the course of six evenings, admitting Gentleman and Ladies, $5.00; to be obtained of the committee on Entertainments. Evening tickets, $1. Music by Chandler's Full Quadrille Band. nov15 eodtd

Gilbert's Assemblies,

Every Thursday Evening.

Class in Waltzing, the "German" and Raquet meets every Tuesday Evening. jan6 dtf

A NERVE TONIC

WYOMOKE TEA

PRICE ONLY 50 CTS BY MAIL

OR

COCA LEAF COMPOUND.

The best Nerve Tonic known, produces a certain and in many cases marvelous effect on the exhausted and over-worked *Nervous System*. It imparts increased vigor to the tired and weary. An invaluable remedy for Neuralgia and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Congestive Chills and Cholera Morbus. Its action is rapid in Vomiting, Griping and Colic Pains. Contributes to mental cheerfulness and activity. Its equal is not known in dissipating the habits of Opium Eating, Strong Drink, or Tobacco Chewing. Send for Pamphlet.

Liquid Wyomoke in Bottles, at $1.00, $1.50 and $3.00.

Wyomoke Plasters for Liver, Lung, Kidney and Rheumatic Complaints. Price, - - 25 Cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SHANNON & MARWICK, Proprietors,

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

no11 dTh&M&w1w

PROPOSALS

For Rubble-Stone in Rockland Harbor, Maine.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Portland, Me., January 7, 1881.

PROPOSALS in *triplicate*, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at his office in Portland, Me., until 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of January, 1881, for 30,000 tons, more or less, of rubble-stone, as above.

Persons desiring to make proposals, are requested to apply to the undersigned, at his office in 453½ Congress Street, Portland, Maine, for specifications, instructions to bidders and contractors, and for further information concerning the same.

GEO. THOM, Colonel of Engineers, Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

jan7 d6t

Health is Wealth

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT; a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by all druggists in Portland and everywhere.

JOHN W. PERKINS & CO., General Agents. sep6deow&weow1y ortland.

FOR SALE

THE Stock and good will of a GRAIN and FLOUR STORE, which has been in successful operation for fifty years. It is sold to close an estate, and offers a first-class opportunity for any one to go into business. Address P. O. BOX 1356, Portsmouth, N. H. jan5d2w

S. R. NILES,

Advertising Agent,

6 TREMONT ST., - - BOSTON

Contracts for Advertisements Newspapers in all cities and towns of the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Pondicherry Company will be held at their office in Bridgton, Me., on TUESDAY, January 18th, 1881, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers and the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

O. B. GIBBS, Clerk.

Portland, January 5th, 1881. jan8 d1w*

Portland Steam Packet Co.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the PORTLAND STEAM PACKET CO., will be held at their office on Franklin Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, current, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the choice of five directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them.

J. F. LISCOMB, Secretary.

Portland, January 7, 1881. jan7dtd

BOARD OF TRADE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trade, for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, January 10, 1881, at 7½ o'clock.

Per order M. N. RICH, Secretary.

jan5 dtd

Presumpscot Pulp-Ware Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Presumpscot Pulp-Ware Company will be held at the office of S. C. Andrews, 188 Middle St., Portland, Me., on TUESDAY, the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of officers and for action upon any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

AUGUSTUS F. MOULTON, Secretary.

January 1, 1881. jan4 d1w

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual meeting of the Todd Non-Freezing Hydrant Co., will be held at the office of Orville K. Gerrish, Centennial Block, 93 Exchange Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., for choice of officers for the ensuing year and any other business that may come before them.

JOHN J. GERRISH, Sec.

Portland, Jan. 1, 1881. jan1dtd*

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Portland, Bangor & Machias Steamboat Company, for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the company, Railroad wharf, Portland, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1881, at two o'clock p. m.

jan1dtd GEO. L. DAY, Clerk.

Eagle Sugar Refinery.

THE Stockholders of this corporation are hereby notified that the Annual meeting for choice of Directors, and for action upon any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Refinery Office, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

jan1dtd JOS. P. THOMPSON, Clerk.

CANAL NATIONAL BANK.

THE annual meeting of the Stock-holders of "The Canal National Bank, of Portland," for the election of seven directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them will be held at their banking house, on TUESDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1881, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Dec. 11, 1880. B. C. SOMERBY, Cashier. dec11dtd

NATIONAL TRADERS BANK.

THE Share-holders of the National Traders Bank, of Portland, are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their banking room, on TUESDAY, the 11th. day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. to choose five Directors for the ensuing year, and to act on any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

EDWARD GOULD, Cashier.

Dec. 11, 1880. dec11dtd

CUMBERLAND NATIONAL BANK

THE annual meeting of the Stock-holders of the Cumberland National Bank of Portland, will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1881, at ten o'clock A. M. for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them.

W. H. SOULE, Cashier.

Portland, Dec. 11th. 1880. dec13dtd

CASCO NATIONAL BANK.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Casco National Bank of Portland, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at their Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Portland, Dec. 10, 1880.

WM. A. WINSHIP, Cashier. dec11 dtd

The First National Bank of Portland, Me.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other legal business.

WILLIAM E. GOULD, Cashier.

Portland, Dec. 11, 1880. dec13dtd

PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG R. R. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 39 Exchange Street, Portland, Me., on TUESDAY, the Eighteenth day of January current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon:

To choose Directors for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

CHAS. H. FOYE, Clerk.

Portland, January 3d, 1881. jan3 d2w

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Accountant and Notary Public.

GEO. C. CODMAN, Office No. 184 Middle Street, Portland.

Real Estate Agents.

JOHN C. PROCTER, No. 93 Exchange Street.

Book Binders.

WM. A. QUINCY, Room 11, Printers' Exchange No. 111 Exchange Street.

W. H. OHLER, Sewing Machine Repairer, 4 Marie's Terrace, in the Rear of 292 Congress Street. my24d1y

DR. RODGERS,

THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN, OF

NO. 3 DEERING PLACE, PORTLAND.

Has Made Some Wonderful Cures, and the Proof is here:

Mrs. L. of Deering, whose arm was paralyzed, and who had been treated twenty-one months, and given up as incurable, Dr. Rodgers has treated the Lady's arm sixty days and she has now full control over it.

Mrs. C. who has been suffering from Dropsy for nine months, and has had from ten to fifteen quarts of water drawn at one time every twenty-four days, has been treated by Dr. Rodgers, ninety days, has been fully restored to health, without the aid of tapping.

Another lady of Deering, cured of Tumors.

Mrs. B. of Saco, after being treated twenty-nine months by her physician was given up as incurable. Her trouble was Nervous Prostration, and General Debility. Although this old lady was seventy years of age, to-day she is feeling as strong and well as she felt twenty years ago.

Names and residences of the above persons can be had at the office, and hundreds of others.

I will clairvoyantly examine the human frame, giving every ache and pain, for one dollar.

The Dr. can be seen at any time during the day or evening at

No. 3 DEERING PLACE.

jan1 dtf

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE

THE GREAT INVENTION

FOR WASHING AND CLEANSING

In hard or soft water, WITHOUT SOAP, and without danger to the finest fabric.

SAVES TIME and LABOR AMAZINGLY, and is rapidly coming into general use. Sold by all Grocers; but beware of vile counterfeits. Its great success brings out dangerous imitations, but PEARLINE is the only safe article. Always bears the name of James Pyle, New York

Jy d2awF&M&eowm28

Oil Vitriol,

MURIATIC AND NITRIC ACIDS,

Glauber's Salt and other Chemicals,

MANUFACTURED BY

MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO.,

Office 73 Kilby St., Boston.

Also for sale, Aqua Ammonia, Blue Vitriol, Acetic Acids, etc. nov17WF&M3m

MISCELLANEOUS

Christmas Goods.

SEASON OF 1880–81.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

We have just manufactured and have in store

Chamber Sets	$18 to $175	Mirrors,	15c to $50.00
Parlor Suits	35 to 200	Tables—Marble Top	$3.50 to 20
Chairs—wood seat,	40c to 65c	Tables—Black Walnut,	1.00 to 8
Chairs—cane seat,	95c to $4.50	Spring Beds,	2.00 to 9
Chairs—hair cloth,	$3 to 7.00	Mattresses,	2.75 to 16
Lounges,	5 to 20	Wardrobes	10.00 to 25
Side Boards,	25 to 75	Folding Chairs, Foot Rests, Slipper Cases	

We also have in stock the largest assortment of Painted Sets in the State, and a full line of goods usually found in a first class Furniture Store, consisting of Office Desks and Tables, Camp Chairs, Office Chairs, Willow Chairs and Perforated Seats. We should be pleased to have parties call and examine our stock before purchasing. We guarantee perfect satisfaction and low prices to all who may choose to call upon us.

MR. W. H. MUNCH, so long and favorably known as connected with the furniture business, can be found with us and would be pleased to meet his old friends and acquaintances. Don't fail to call and see us before you purchase. We can save dollars for you.

A. EVANS & CO.,

Nos. 1 & 2 Free Street, Portland, Me.

A. EVANS, E. H. SISE. dec13 dtf

I RISE TO SAY 75 cts. Never too Late to Mend.

Is the Price for

Elegant Slippers

Lined with White Lamb's Wool.

E. T. Merrill,

179 MIDDLE STREET,

(Near the Post Office.)

dec14 d6m

Don't Buy Christmas Slippers till you have seen my complete assortment. Repairing Neatly Done. Made to measure. Boots and Slipp Fine Custom Work a Specialty.

USE FOREST LEAF & JUNIPER KIDNEGEN THE GREAT KIDNEY REGULATOR AND DIURETIC. TRADE MARK

KIDNEGEN is highly recommended and unsurpassed for WEAK or FOUL KIDNEYS, DROPSY, GRAVEL, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, LOSS of ENERGY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or any OBSTRUCTIONS, arising from KIDNEY or BLADDER DISEASES. Also for BLOOD and KIDNEY POISONING, in infected malaria sections.

By the distillation of a FOREST LEAF with JUNIPER Berries and BARLEY MALT we have discovered KIDNEGEN, which acts specifically on the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, removing deposits in the bladder and any straining, smarting heat or irritation in the water passages, giving them strength, vigor and causing a healthy color and easy flow of urine. It can be taken at all times, in all climates without injury to the system. Unlike any other preparation for Kidney difficulties, it has a very PLEASANT and AGREEABLE taste and flavor. It contains POSITIVE DIURETIC properties and will NOT NAUSEATE. LAPDISES ESPECIALLY will like it, and GENTLEMEN will find KIDNEGEN the best Tonic Beverage for its purposes ever used!

NOTICE.—Each label has the Signature of LAWRENCE & MARTIN, and each bottle has a GOVERNMENT REVENUE STAMP (with our name,) which permits KIDNEGEN to be sold as a Proprietary article, (without license) by Druggists, Grocers and other Dealers everywhere.

PUT UP IN QUART SIZE BOTTLES FOR GENERAL AND FAMILY USE.

If not found at your Druggist's or Grocer's, we will send a bottle and pamphlets prepaid to the nearest Express Office to you. Price $1.00 or six bottles for $5.00.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, Chicago, Ills. BRANCH, No. 6 BARCLAY, ST., New York.

Sold in Portland by all Druggists.

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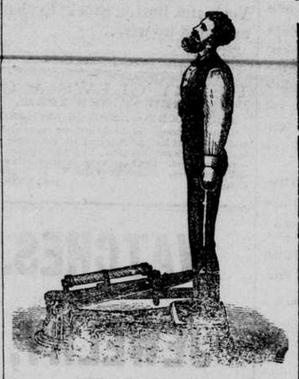

Reasons Why All Should Use the Reactionary Health Lift.

every man or woman in every walk of life. It furnishes an exercise which may, and should be introduced into every house; which may be practiced at all seasons, in all kinds of weather, by persons of both sexes, all ages or degrees of strength or weakness, alone or in company. No one can say too much in praise of it, and no one can afford to do without it. All who investigate thoroughly use it, and consider it invaluable and indispensable. It is the safest, simplest, cheapest and most efficient medicine ever discovered. No claim is set up for it which is unscientific or impracticable.

General.—It is the best of rest. It is perfectly safe. No harm ever came from its use. It strains no portion of the system. It directs the vital forces to the affected parts. By its use the health is easily maintained. The purchase of a Reactionary Lifter is the best kind of economy. The convenience of having one in the house is very great.

Mind and Brain.—It invigorates and strengthens the brain, and renders it more active and efficient in all its operations.

Sleep.—It is the simplest and safest narcotic. It is the most natural and probably the best means of inducing sound and refreshing sleep.

Nerves.—It is a wonderful tonic to the whole nervous system. It is a most efficacious remedy in paralysis, if taken in time.

Lungs, Throat and Voice.—It gives special expansion and greater mobility to the chest; enlarges the lungs; increases the volume of respiration, and brings the voice more fully under control. As a preventive and cure of lung diseases it has no equal.

Exercise.—It is the most perfect exercise for man or woman, furnishing the best form of physical culture and development in the safest, easiest, most thorough and expeditious manner. It is better than the gymnasium, and free from its dangers; cheaper than the saddle; less laborious than boating and infinitely better than drugs in a majority of chronic diseases. It rounds and hardens the muscles, and educates them into ever ready, faithful and efficient servants of the will.

EXERCISE AND SALESROOM

201 Middle Street, - Portland.

J. H. GAUBERT, PROPRIETOR,

sep17 d&wtf

$1000 REWARD! For any case of Car buncles, Felons, Boils Ulcers, Abscesses, Sores of long standing, Erysipelas Piles, Salt Rheum, Soft and Ulcerated Corns, Chilblains, Inflamed Joints, Frost Bites, etc. Mrs Julye Myer's Drawing & Healing Salve fails to cure

Boston, Dec. 13, '80.

Mrs. Julye Myers,

Madam,—About the 3rd of Dec. 1879, I was taken with a swelling in my foot which settled into dry Gangrene. I was told that I had not 24 hours to live. My wife catching at the last straw, applied your salve: it kept the Gangrene from spreading any further and saved my life. I am 78 years of age, and I owe the few remaining years of my life, entirely to you.

Yours etc. Wm. Wood,

45 Buckingham Street.

Boston, Jan. 26, 1880.

Mrs. Myers: Dear Madam—Having been afflicted for several years with piles, and having tried numerous remedies without avail, I was persuaded to try your drawing and healing salve, and am happy to say has met with complete success.

EDWARD F. KENNEY, No. 9 Knapp St., Boston, Mass.

W. F. Phillips & Co., Wholesale Agents. ap5 d1y

DR F. H. KENISON

CORNS.

From 145 Tremont Street Boston, will be at U. S. Hotel, Room 19 JAN. 18, for FOUR DAYS ONLY Corns, Bunions and Bad Nails treated without Pain. Operations on Corns, 25 cents each.

feb24 eo.t.

FOR SALE.

SCH. ALASKA, 128 59-100 tons burden, built in 1867 in the most thorough manner, is tight and strong, and all ready for business without a dollar's outlay. Carries 148 M lumber or 200 tons coal. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. B. MORSE & CO., jan7 dtf 5 Com'l Wharf, Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS

ANNUAL CLOSING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS etc.,

—BY—

C. A. LEIGHTON & CO.,

431 and 433 Congress St.

This Sale will commence Wednesday, January 5, and all goods named below will be marked at prices to ensure a speedy sale. All are invited to visit this sale as prices will be made lower than ever known for the class of goods named as well as many others.

Cloaks, Cloakings, Beavers, Overcoatings, Blankets, Fancy Silks, Satins and Velvets, both Brocaded and Stripes.

Novelty Dress Goods, Corduroy Velveteens, Hosiery, Gloves, Kid Mittens, Gents' and Boys' Winter Underwear and Hosiery, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Winter Underwear.

We are determined to close out these goods, and others. Sale positive.

C. A. Leighton & Co.

(Successors to Vickery & Leighton,)

431 & 433 Congress St.

jan5 d&w1w

PARKER'S

T

STORE.

The Public Demanded and I have responded by adding

A MEAT DEPARTMENT

— AND A —

Telephone.

Fresh Goods,

Canned Meats.

Game and Poultry.

In their Season.

Telephone Your Orders to

R. H. PARKER

Cor. Free & Center Sts.

oct1 eodtf

THE TRUSTEES OF THE

Massachusetts Homœopathic

HOSPITAL,

Make this Public Appeal for Aid.

It is desired to enlarge the Hospital building, and to add to its facilities for serving the community.

The work of the Hospital has been steadily increasing since its foundation in 1871. During the past year a larger number of persons than ever before have been received into the building, and the demand for the treatment of free patients is now more pressing than at any previous time.

The need of larger accommodations for the various departments is very great. It is deemed by the Trustees to be a matter of absolute necessity to add to the Hospital building a surgical ward, a lying-in ward, and a children's ward; and funds are also imperatively needed to maintain the work at its present point of efficiency and success.

The Trustees hope that the friends of the Hospital and all who have any knowledge or experience of the benefits that it has conferred, will answer this appeal with the same generosity that was displayed at the time of its foundation; and that liberal donations and annual subscriptions will be given to meet its immediate requirements, as well as to greatly increase its means and opportunities for usefulness.

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to ISAAC FENNO, Treasurer, 28 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

President—CHARLES R. CODMAN.

Secretary—MISS ELLEN FROTHINGHAM.

dec31 eodtf

IMITATION

Stained Glass.

This beautiful invention is a perfect substitute for the leaden sash lines and colored glass of the stained windows. Can be applied to any window at comparatively small cost.

Advertised in Scribner's for this month. I have applied for State Agency, and am prepared to fill orders. Can be seen in window of my store

591 Congress St.

G. M. BOSWORTH.

dec15 dtf

Hamburg

Edgings

—AND—

Insertions.

We have received, and now offer, the Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of the above goods that we have ever shown, and earnestly invite all interested to call.

Respectfully,

A. B. BUTLER,

247 MIDDLE STREET.

jan6 dtf

HOLIDAY GOODS

In The Shoe Line.

We have the Finest Assortment of Slippers to be found in the city.

Gents' Brocade Opera.
" Pat. Lea. Ties.
" Emb. Cloth Opera.
" Tamp Gt. opera.
" Brush Gt. Ties.

Ladies' and Gents' Canadian Overshoes in Button and Buckle, and a Full Line of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes. Call and examine.

B. F. WHITNEY & CO.,

222 Middle Street, Corner Union,

Under Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Me. dec23 dtf

LAXATIVE CATHARTIC

SMITH'S MEDICATED PRUNES.

A FRUIT REMEDY AND SURE

Cure for CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, AND LIVER TROUBLES.

The medication is ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and HEALTHFUL. Pleasant to the taste, certain in their action WITHOUT GRIPING. They take the place of the nauseating doses, given for the above complaints. They are the best aperient for children as well as adults. All druggists sell them. Price 50 cents per box.

mh5 No1eod4thp&w1y11

J. H. BATES,

Late of S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Newspaper Advertising Agent,

34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Portland Daily Press

FOR 1881.

The Portland Daily Press is the largest and best daily newspaper in Maine, containing reading matter in larger quantity and greater variety than any journal of its class in the State.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

are always filled with the latest information on current affairs both at home and abroad, received by telegraph and by mail. Special attention is paid to local and State matters, and its facilities for obtaining prompt and reliable news from all parts of the State are unexcelled. During the coming session of the

LEGISLATURE,

it will be represented at Augusta by a capable special correspondent who will furnish full daily reports of the proceedings. The election of a United States Senator and the settlement of the State valuation, both of which will devolve upon the next Legislature, as well as the fact that this Legislature will be the last for two years will render the coming session one of great interest and importance. As a

COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER,

the PRESS must commend itself to every citizen of Maine engaged in trade or commerce. It contains daily reports by telegraph of the condition of foreign and domestic markets, while the importance of Portland as a distributing centre for the State makes its local market reports of great value. Its ship news is always full and accurate. In its

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

it is stronger than any daily journal in Maine. Its treatment of the current political topics of the day is prompt, able and discriminating, while its book reviews and literary criticisms are prepared with great care and are notable for their keen insight and pure and finished literary style.

AS A POLITICAL JOURNAL,

the PRESS will be devoted as in the past to a discriminating support of the Republican party, and will stand through thick and thin for the equal rights of all citizens throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. It will always speak out for education, good morals and just laws, believing that the safety of the nation depends upon these things.

The events of the coming year at home and abroad bid fair to be of unusual interest. The development of the policy of the incoming national administration must attract great attention and be eagerly watched. Abroad the condition of affairs in Ireland is becoming threatening, and the day may not be far distant when news from that quarter will be of absorbing interest. A daily journal with telegraph reports from all sections of our own country and other countries will therefore be a necessity to every citizen of Maine who takes an intelligent interest in affairs.

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THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 10.

EVERY regular attaché of the PRESS is furnished with a *Card* certificate signed by Stanley Pullen, Editor, All railway, steamboat and hotel managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentials of every person claiming to represent our journal.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World says without the use of that name "Boycotting," it existed in Philadelphia and Boston during the Revolution against persons suspected of being loyalists, many of whom had to leave for New York or Nova Scotia.

IF the number of representatives in Congress is fixed at 300 under the new apportionment the gains and losses of Presidential electors effected by the new census will be as follows: New England States, a loss of three; Central States (Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania), a loss of five; Western States, a gain of eight; Pacific States, a gain of one; Southern States, a gain of six.

THE people of Louisiana have been trying to draw immigration into that State, but the effort has been from the first a failure. The New Orleans Times gives three reasons for this: That those who have land to sell ask too much for it; a feeling existing in other sections of the country that there is much lawlessness in the State, so that there is not that freedom of thought and opinion which is desirable; and that very little is known of Louisiana outside of her limits.

WARNINGS of danger ahead in the financial world are being sounded on all hands by conservative writers on monetary matters. The London Economist, the best financial authority in the world, says that the upward movement in prices in this country is too rapid to be stable, and cautions the holders of securities that they are likely to embarrass their resources by over confidence. "There is only one trustworthy check," the Economist says, "to such an outbreak of speculation as the markets now appear ripe for, and that is a material rise in the value of money."

THE credit of organizing the Irish Land-League, whose leaders are now on trial in Dublin, belongs to Michael Davitt. Some years ago he began agitating the land question and finally gained Parnell's co-operation. At a meeting held in Dublin in 1879, a plan was proposed for the consolidation of the farmers' clubs throughout Ireland into a central union. Out of this grew the Land League as it now exists, which was formally organized in October, 1879. The purposes of the organization were set forth to be: "First, to bring about a reduction of rack rents; second, to facilitate the obtaining of the ownership of the soil by the occupiers." It was resolved "that the objects of the League can best be attained by promoting organization among tenant farmers, by defending those who may be threatened with eviction for refusing to pay unjust rents, by facilitating the working of the Bright clauses of the land act during the Winter, and by obtaining such reforms in the law relating to land as will enable every tenant to become the owner of his holding by paying a fair rent for a limited number of years."

IRELAND, says the Spectator, is a damp little island, intended by nature to be a more beautiful Holland, the property of men half sailors and half dairymaids, with endless bays and harbors and fiords and pasturage for fat cattle, and therefore it has been given to a people who love the *petite culture*, who multiply faster than their means, and who have a special distaste or incapacity for the life of mariners, fishermen or sea-going traders. There is one great race in the world which does not understand or like the Keltic genius, specially hates their faults, is blind to their many virtues, has objects and wishes essentially different from theirs; so that race is bound by inexorable political geography to conciliate or govern Irishmen. The land is one in which cereals should not be grown, so the effort of centuries has been to grow cereals. There is one edible which will grow there easily, which the people like, and which will, like rice, support excessive numbers; so the potato alone, among edibles, is stricken with deadly disease. The very fishes swarm around a coast where the men are by nature no fishermen and belong to a kingdom in which the majority think that encouragement or compulsion to fish is rather a childish absurdity. The people have a special domesticity, and it keeps them over-numerous; a special love of their home, and it keeps them always poor; a special patriotism, and it blinds them utterly to the true place of their country in the world. They are so brave that they will not look forward, so faithful to each other that law is nearly impossible, so lovable that every immigrant catches all their faults, and the leaven, instead of leavening, becomes more doughy than the dough.

[Albany Journal.]

The Reassembling of Congress.

Congress has got to work again and has started off as if it really intended to accomplish something. The Democratic leaders of the House would seem to have become possessed of a good deal of "realizing sense" during the holiday vacation. For they refrained altogether from filibustering yesterday, wasted no time on buncombe bills and make considerable progress on a measure—the Inter-State Commerce act—in which the business interests of the country are deeply interested. We submit to our political opponents that the best way to reorganize the Democratic party is to persevere in the well doing which they inaugurated in Congress yesterday. Democracy cannot regain its old place in the hearts of the people by public meetings devoted to the passing of uncommonly good resolutions or by any cognate schemes. It must bring forth, not resolutions, but fruit meet for repentance before it will be trusted again by the country.

This Inter-State Commerce bill is well calculated to tax the law-making ability of Congress to the utmost. It is designed to prevent discrimination in the charges for carrying the same class of freight from State to State, compel the great corporations to treat all customers alike and to adjust what may be called the balance of material power in this great land of countless and colossal activities. The task is simply tremendous, and if the present Congress succeeds in accomplishing it the achievement will cover a multitude of their sins. Mr. Reagan, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, is strongly urging his substitute for the original bill. The bill as it came from the committee provided for three Railroad Commissioners. Mr. Reagan is opposed to such a provision, arguing that the Commissioners would lean toward the interests of the corporations and against those of the general public. It is to be hoped that out of the two measures, the original and the substitute, may come a law containing all that is soundest in each. There is substantial agreement among those who feel the importance of having such a measure passed, upon what its leading features ought to include, and if there is not too wide a difference among them in regard to details there is no good reason why a bill should not go through before the fourth of March.

The passage of the Army Appropriation bill after a debate of only three hours was another indication that Democracy has turned over a new leaf. There have been sessions in the near past when the announcement of that bill would have been the signal for the appearance of no end of mischief "riders." But the bill went through yesterday unassailed by any such foolishness. But of infinitely more importance to our whole people is a bill that was not reached yesterday. The Refunding bill. Every hour's delay in passing it means just so much money out of Uncle Sam's pocket. It is stated that it certainly would have been called up but for the illness of Fernando Wood who has it in charge. It stands Mr. Wood in hand to press it as soon as he gets on his feet again. Not that we wish to see Mr. Wood's bill pass, but because we hope that when it comes up something very much better will be substituted for it.

The Southern Negro.

A Few of His Characteristics as Detected by Tom Hughes.

[Tennessee Letter to the London Spectator.]

I am coming to the conclusion that wherever work is to be had, in Tennessee, at any rate, there will the negro be found. He seems to gather to a contractor like the buzzards, which one sees over the tree-tops, to carrion. And unless the white natives take to "putting in all their time," whatever work is going will not remain long with them. The nigger will loaf and shirk as often as not when he gets the chance, but he has not the same craving for knocking off altogether as soon as he has a couple of dollars in his pocket, has no strong hunting instinct, and has not acquired the art of letting his pick drop listlessly into the ground with its own weight, and stopping to admire the scenery after every half-dozen strokes. The negro is more obedient, moreover; and manageable—obedient, to a fault, if one can believe many stories one hears of his readiness to commit small misdemeanors and crimes, and not always small ones, at the biding of his employers. There is one thing however, which an equally unanimous testimony agrees in declaring that he will not do, and that is, to sell his vote, or be dragooned into giving it for any one but his own choice. He may, indeed, be scared from voting, but cannot be "squared," a singular testimony, surely, of his prospective value as a citizen. Equally strong is the evidence of his resolute determination to get his children educated. In some southern states the children are, I believe, kept apart, but in the only school I have

offer for restoration will be claimed and carried off, while the red and sandy hair will find no claimants.

These, however, are mere matters of detail. The fact that one Indian has become, from purely conscientious motives, a Hair Restorer, is the important part of the affair, for it is a proof that an Indian may be as pure, as unselfish, and impracticable as Mr. Gladstone himself.

The Congressional Library.

Plans and designs in several different styles of architecture have been sent to Senator Voorhees, chairman of the joint Congressional committee, for the proposed new library building, and the committee will report the bill for the construction of the building soon after the recess. The members of the committee who, by reason of their duties, have been all through the library, fully appreciate the urgent necessity of providing a new building at the earliest practicable moment, and they intend to press this important matter with all their ability.

Every available inch of space in the library rooms at the capitol seems to be filled, and yet there is a steady increase of the number of volumes. The shelves contain double rows of books—one row behind the other—while on the floors are stacks and piles of books, periodicals, etc., as high as they can be piled.

For the present year the copyright entries reach about twenty thousand, while in no former year did the number go above eighteen thousand. Two copies or volumes of every copyright are required by law to be sent to the library, so that by this channel alone the increase in the library this year has been forty thousand. Among the copyrights are multitudes of large, fine engravings, chromos and other works of art, which occupy much more space than a corresponding number of books.

The growth of maps has been enormous, and though they are valuable, all of them are unused, because of want of space to arrange them for display, and they must remain as so much dead matter until the library is put in quarters where they can be properly displayed. Complete sets of the books and works printed by the government are required to be kept in the library, and by this means thousands of slumes, many of them very large, are annually added to the already overcrowded rooms. Then there is an immense yearly increase of English and other foreign books and periodicals and of the public transactions of learned societies and organizations throughout the civilized world, which are obtained through exchanges with the Smithsonian Institution for similar works of our country. The Smithsonian sends these vast and valvable exchanges to the Congressional library.

To these must be added thousands of volumes of documents published annually by foreign governments, which are obtained by exchange for the works, documents, etc., published by our govenment. All these exchanges from all the governments, making yearly of itself a vast collection, are stored in the Congressional library. Beside these several channels of collection and increase there is the yearly purchase of books and publications, etc., with money appropriated by Congress for that purpose. This stream is constantly pouring in upon the library, which is already so packed and jammed that it is utterly impossible to make room for more. Everybody readily admits that there must be a library building to accommodate the rapidly growing institution, and those most familiar with the condition of the library realize that the new accommodations must be provided without delay, as much of the valuable collection is being injured because of want of sufficient room to properly arrange the contents. The purpose of the committee is to provide money and to begin work on the proposed new building in Judiciary square as soon as the weather will admit of that sort of work, and then push the building to completion. Once in the new building the library will be kept open at nights and everybody will be welcome to its reading rooms. The regulations for taking books from the library will probably remain as at present, controlled by members of Congress. The idea will be to make it a national reading library and not a circulating library. The present library rooms are not provided with gas, and therefore could not be kept open at night even if the rules permitted it.—Washington Star.

METEOROLOGICAL

INDICATIONS FOR THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WAR DEP'T, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 2 A. M.

For New England,

Generally cloudy weather and snow, variable winds generally from north to east, falling barometer and during Monday night lower temperature.

Cautionary off shore signals ordered for Boston and Section 8.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SIXTIETH LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

SENATE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8.—The President stated that as the question had been raised whether the adjournment of yesterday to Tuesday next at 4 o'clock p. m. was constitutional or not, and there being no quorum present, he would declare the Senate adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE.

There being no quorum present, the Speaker declared the House adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MAINE.

Fire in Bath.

BATH, Jan. 8.—J. F. Hayden's ice house, containing 2000 tons of ice, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $1500; no insurance.

Criminal Matters in Washington County

MACHIAS, Jan. 8.—Today Warren Longmore was indicted for the murder of Freeman Wright in October last at Pembroke. Longmore is nine years old and the Wright boy was but eight. It is the first case of capital offence known in the court records of Maine of parties so young. The case will be tried before Judge Libbey, commencing Tuesday, and will occupy three or four days. The State Attorney General is expected. The case awakens a deep interest.

Fire in Boothbay.

BOOTHBAY, Jan. 9.—The house of Frank Pinkham was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss $400. A defective flue was the cause.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following are the postal changes for the week in Maine:

Postmasters appointed—Miss Rosilla Hall, Holt's Mill, Penobscot county; F. H. Soule, New Sharon, Franklin county.

MARINE NEWS.

Loss of Three British Ships.

OVER ONE HUNDRED MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A cable special says: Ships Cape Sable and Wild Rose both foundered at sea with their crews, numbering 85 men. The captain and 16 of the crew of ship Indian Chief, wrecked at Longsend, near the entrance of the Thames, were drowned.

Minor Disasters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Brig Hannah Morris of Windsor, Liverpool for Philacelphia, put in 10-day in distress.

Brig Flying Cloud, which arrived to-day, has on board the captain and crew of the British brig Queen of the Sea, which foundered Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Schooner Estella of Nova Scotia, from Martinique, with sugar, bound to New York, is outside. Her mainmast was carried away Dec. 31. Her hull and cargo are in good order. The crew of eight men are well.

Thirty of the Crew of a Spanish Steamer Missing.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Thirty-two of the crew of the Spanish steamer Leon, which sunk in collision with the Hereida, have been saved. Thirty are still missing.

Two Women Killed by a Train.

NORWALK, O., Jan. 9.—A shocking accident occurred at Havana, ten miles from here, today. Mrs. C. G. Galley and Mrs. E. O. Ellis, wives of prominent men of that section, were riding in a sleigh, approaching the Baltimore & Ohio railroad through a cut in the road. The bells drowned the noise of the approaching locomotive with the caboose. The cutter and locomotive reached the crossing at the same time. Mrs. Galley, seeing her peril, stood up in the sleigh, and was struck by the pilot, thrown over the cab of the engine, and fell in the arms of the fireman, standing on the tender. Mrs. Ellis was thrown forty feet. Both were killed. The horse was also killed and the cutter ground to fragments.

Recommendations of Indiana's Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—Gov. Gray's message recommends the election of State officers once in four years between the presidential elections. He congratulates the State upon its prosperity and says the use of money by corporations at elections is corrupting the ballot box and recommends a law to punish bribery of voters. Gov. Porter will be inaugurated Monday.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Majority of the Committee will Report Plaisted Elected.

A MINORITY IN FAVOR OF AN APPEAL TO THE COURT.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9.

The Governor question is now the uppermost topic of conversation about the State House, and it is freely discussed. There is scarcely any doubt but what a majority of the committee having the matter in charge will report that Gen. Plaisted has a plurality of votes and has been elected. A minority report will also be submitted by those of the committee who take the ground that it is a legal and not a political question, and that the court shall say whether or not the plurality amendment applies to the September election. The Legislature will have to deal with the two reports. The principal champions of the minority report will be Senator Mortland of Knox, and Mr. McKusick, the Calais representative in the House. There has been talk of having a caucus where the matter can be discussed and disposed of to the satisfaction of all before it is brought before the Legislature, but this will hardly take place as it is underftood that those who are in favor of appealing to the court will not consider themselves bound by any action the caucus might take. The committee, it is thought, may be able to report on Wednesday next.

The Fusion members of the Legislature will have their caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator on Tuesday evening. There will be no opposition to the nomination of Hon. Joseph L. Smith, the Fusion Senator from Penobscot.

During the past year 219 corporations were organized under the general law. Most of them were mining companies. The amount of fees paid into the Treasury by these companies for their charters was $1066.

Secretary of State Joseph O. Smith will be qualified on Wednesday.

The total expense of carpeting the floor of the Senate chamber and furnishing the new chairs will be about $700.

[To the Associated Press]

The Committee on Gubernatorial Votes held another session in the Senate chamber to-morrow evening to perfect their report. It is understood that the committee are divided on the main question and there will be two reports, the majority in favor of declaring Plaisted elected by reason of receiving a plurality of votes, and a minority in favor of submitting the constitutional question to the Supreme Court. Judge Walker of the Senate and Mr. McKusick of the House, and others, will sign the minority report.

XLVIth CONGRESS—2d Session.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Ossian Ray was sworn in as member elect from the third district of New Hampshire.

The bill regulating the postage of second-class mail matter was placed on the calendar and the House went into committee of the whole on the funding bill, which was read by sections for amendments.

Mr. Wood offered an amendment fixing the rate of interest on bonds and notes authorized to be issued by this act at 3 per cent.

Considerable debate ensued and other amendments were offered. An amendment fixing interest on bonds at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. was defeated.

At 4 o'clock the committee rose. The Indian appropriation bill appropriating $4,526,000 was reported and recommitted. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senators Withers, Eaton and Blaine, Senate sub-committee on the army appropriations bill, today agreed to report it to the full committee Monday, without material amendment.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

An Interesting Statement by Comptroller Knox.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, has prepared a statement, showing the number of private bankers in the country, by geographical division, by States, and by the principal cities, together with the amount of their capital, deposits and amount invested in United States bonds. The total number of private bankers in the 16 principal cities of the country is 650, with an aggregate capital of $43,090,170—the average amount of capital being $66,309, and the average amount of deposits $65,466. Some 70 per cent. of the private banks in these 16 States are located in New York, representing nearly four-fifths of the aggregate capital and nearly one-half of the aggregate deposits. The average amount of capital and deposits of each private banker in the city of New York is about $69,000, and the bankers in New York city hold $7,528,342 of the United States bonds, which is more than one-half of the United States bonds held by all the private bankers of the country. In Boston there are forty-two private banks, with a capital of $4,483,750; deposits, $1,636,216; and invested in United States bonds, $1,984,618. This is the average amount of their capital, deposits and investments for the six months ended May 31, 1880. Massachusetts has only four private bankers outside of the city of Boston, with an aggregate capital of $250,000 and aggregate deposits of $434,415. Rhode Island has but seven, with an aggregate capital of $234,119, and deposits of $334,718. Maine has but five, New Hampshire five, and Vermont one, while Georgia has 29, and Dakota 18. Arranged by geographical divisions, the number of private bankers in the New England States is 74, having a capital of $5,159,888, deposits $3,743,705, and invested in United States bonds $2,048,633. This is the aggregate amount of capital, deposits and investments in United States bonds for the six months ending May 31, 1880.

ICE BREAK.

Great Damage to Coal Barges on the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan, 8.—By the great ice break, from $6,000 to $8,000 worth of coal has been lost, and owners hope to recover from one-third to one-half. The empty barges were torn loose and carried down with the ice today. Men have gone down river for that purpose. The break extends about forty miles down river, and advances about two miles per hour.

LATER.—At midnight the best informed judges put the loss upon this harbor by the breaking of the ice in the Ohio river, at $100,000, divided between about twenty losers. This does not include the steamer Gen. Little, which sank in 18 feet of water. Her loss is total. This makes the entire loss not less than $120,000. Her owners hope to save her with not above $1,000 damage. The canal boats and barges which did not break loose are damaged greatly at their moorings. The owners are reluctant to confess the full extent of their loss. Some estimates go as high as $150,000, but $100,000 is that of the best informed. Those best qualified to judge now believe that all danger is past at this harbor.

Delegate Cannon Refused His Certificate

SALT LAKE, Jan. 8.—A. G. Campbell filed a petition, after the election, with Gov. Murray, protesting that he (and not Cannon) was duly elected delegate to Congress, on the ground that Cannon was a polygamist, and had not been naturalized as a citizen, consequently he (Cannon) is not entitled to a certificate of election. Cannon claimed that being a polygamist did not make any bar to his election, and also exhibited a paper as his certificate of naturalization. The case was argued yesterday before Gov. Murray. The clerk of the court in which Cannon said he had been naturalized testified that no record exists of Cannon's naturalization. Cannon's counsel then claimed it did not lay with the Governor, but with the House of Representatives. Gov. Murray dissented, as the act of Congress organizing Utah says the governor shall declare who is elected, and no person, not a citizen, is capable of voting or holding any office. This made Cannon an alien and ineligible to hold the office of Delegate; also he is a polygamist in violation of the law of 1862, making polygamy a selony, consequently votes cast for Cannon are lost and alien. A. G. Campbell, possessing all the necessary qualifications, is declared duly elected Delegate to Congress. The governor accordingly gave him the certificate.

Deserting Sailors Shot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9.—W. J. Sweaney, keeper of a sailors' boarding house in this city, undertook today to furnish four sailors to the British barkentine Sunbeam at Bull Run, and delivered the sailors on board. This morning as Sweaney was shoving off from the ship three of the sailors jumped back into his boat, when the captain of the vessel fired upon them killsng one of the sailors and seriously wounding Sweaney and another sailor. A sheriff has gone to Bull Run to arrest the captain.

Promising to Contest a Seat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Judge Wallace (Democrat) to-day admitted that if called upon by a caucus of Democratic members of the legislature to contest the seat of Gen. Miller in the United States Senate, he would do so.

Raritan Bay Frozen Over.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 9.—For the first time in many years Raritan Bay is solidly frozen over to the width of two miles, and all communication by water to New Brunswick, South Amboy and other towns on the river is stopped

Brig D. Babcock, of Maine, has arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro. She experienced rough weather and lost sails and spars and had decks swept.

NEW YORK.

An Unfortunate Clock Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The temporary factory of the Ansonia Watch and Clock Company of Brooklyn, whose establishment was burned in October last, was seriously damaged by fire today, causing a further loss of $40,000 to the company. Their loss by the October fire was three quarters of a million.

Severe Storm at Long Branch.

A severe storm is reported from Long Branch.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 8.—A fast mail train on the Richmond & Danville road last night ran into a rock slide east of Lexington, N. C. The engine and United States postal car were wrecked and the baggage car and all the passenger cars, including the sleeper, were more or less damaged. The postal clerk, baggage master and several passengers were slightly injured, and engineer O'Donnell and the fireman were instantly killed.

EUROPE.

Parnell and His Associates Defying Parliament.

COERCIVE MEASURES TO BE STOUTLY RESISTED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A London special says Mr. Parnell and such of his indicted Irish fellow members of Parliament as have arrived there are apparently as firmly intrenched in the House of Commons as the most loyal English men on the floor. The fact that they are on trial before the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin on the grave charge of conspiring against the peace and dignity of the British Crown does not seem to strike them as a serious matter at all, and they have challenged the government to political combat with quite as much confidence as any thoroughly English opposition could show. It is well understood that they will not return to Dublin while parliament remains in session unless arrested and sent back under guard; and from the course they are pursuing it would seem as if they had taken the full measure of the government in this regard and had satisfied themselves that they will be permitted to carry out their parliamentary policy without molestation. Their faith no doubt is grounded in the jealous care with which the House of Commons has for centuries guarded the rights and privileges of its members. Mr. Parnell says coercion measures will be stoutly resisted from the moment of their introduction, and boldly declares that three months shall pass and a coercion bill will then be as far from becoming a law as it now is.

While going to parliament last night Mr. Forster was groaned in the streets and Mr. Gladstone was cheered.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—Irish members of the House of Commons spoke on O'Kelly's obstruction motion of last night, consuming over two hours. The question was raised whether O'Kelly was in order speaking on his motion for adjournment. The speaker said O'Kelly was in order, but the practice was highly inconvenient, and, if persisted in, he believed the House would be obliged to put an end to the abuse of the practice.

In the Commons last night the attorney general, introducing the corrupt practices at elections bill, explained that its chief object would be to put an end to the lavish expense accompanying most elections, that a check be placed on expenses by a certain sum being for the entire election, according to a schedule varying according to the size of the constituency: various punishments with hard labor would be inflicted for corrupt practices, such as bribery, and a candidate guilty of corrupt practices was never to be able to sit again for the constituency where they occurred. The bill was read for the first time.

A meeting of Irish Liberal members of parliament, as distinguished from Parnellites, was held to-day to express regret at the incompleteness of the changes proposed in the land system, a comprehensive reform of which they assert should be immediately supplemental to any coercion bill. It is reported that a considerable section of English radicals will support this view, and that some members of the ministry do not disapprove of such pressure.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—The proposed land meeting near Tralee to-day was prohibited. A large crowd however assembled. Four hundred troops were present. The local magistrate explained the reasons for prohibition and the people quietly dispersed. Davitt subsequently addressed a large assembly from the hotel in Tralee.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Dublin despatches says thousands of laborers will soon be starving unless care is taken to supply their necessities, and the prospect of their being idle to any considerable extent is very disquieting. A large Land League meeting was held at Derrylaues, county Cavan, today.

Greece Preparing for War.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A despatch from Athens says that military preparations are proceeding most actively. A great sensation has been caused here by the news that the Turkish press advise the Porte to dismiss the Greek minister from Constantinople and expel all Greeks from Turkey.

The French Elections.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Results of eighty elections are reported, showing that 44 Republicans, 8 Irreconcilables, and 8 Conservatives have been returned, and 22 second ballots will be necessary. No Communists are yet reported elected.

Foreign Notes

The Oxford University boat house with many valuable boats was burned yesterday.

French municipal elections took place yesterday.

In French diplomatic circles it is believed that the mobilization of the Greek reserves will absolve France from further action in behalf of Greece.

A dispatch from Berlin says: It is stated that Count De St. Vallier, French ambassador here, is ready with some more acceptable plan, which Bismarck favors, if the scheme of arbitration of the Greek question fails.

The revenue of France from indirect taxation during 1880 exceeds the budget estimates by 109,000,000 francs.

Private advices from Crete report a rising and ferment of revolution there and a determination of the Greeks to seize the opportunity of the rising in Greece to throw off the Ottoman yoke.

The affairs of Ireland continues to be a matter of much concern to the Pope who is reported to have sent fresh instructions to some of the Irish bishops with a view of promoting the re-establishment of order.

A serious split has taken place among Carlists in Spain, a large section of whom have abandoned Don Carlos.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

War Impending over the Kuldja Difficulty—A Japanese Judge Assassinated in Tokio.

HONG KONG, Dec. 20.—A telegram reporting the failure of the negotiations respecting the Kuldja treaty occasions the belief that hostilities may occur on the frontier any moment. China has made extensive warlike preparations, but will suffer greatly through lack of discipline and want of organization. She intends, in the event of hostilities, to lay torpedoes at the entrance to all ports to stop all ships from coming in or going out, whether war vessels or traders. It is said foreigners will be employed in the navy.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 20.—The judge of Tokio, Saibansho, was assassinated in the street of the capital on the 17th of December in revenge for the death of the assassin of his father fifteen years ago.

Cyrus W. Field left for China Dec. 15th.

AFRICA.

The Boers Still Drivin5 the British.

DURBAN, Jan. 9.—The Boers have driven the Natal mounted police to within three miles of New Castle. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Wakkerstron. The Boers are committing excesses on the western border of Natal.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rumored Capture of Lima by the Chilians.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It is rumored here that Lima has been taken by the Chilians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Chilian minister has no confirmation of the reported capture of Lima by the Chilians, but stated this morning that he confidently expected at any moment to receive authentic advices to that effect.

MEXICO.

A Flour Famine in Tampico—Damaged Cotton Crop.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 28—At last accounts there was not a pound of flour in Tampico. A cargo is anxiously expected from New Orleans

It is feared the whole cotton crop in the State of Durango is destroyed.

The cold weather in Chihuahua surpasses anything of the kind within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There has been ice in Paso del Monte two inches thick.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

Rev. M. C. Thwing has resigned the pastorate of the Fifth street Baptist church in Lowell, Mass., owing to an abrupt reduction of salary.

Orange, N. B., is suffering from a severe water famine. Nine tenths of the wells are dry and farmers drive cattle miles for water.

There were sixteen deaths from small pox in Havana last week and four from yellow fever.

New Orleans celebrated the anniversary of Jackson's victory Saturday.

233,995 standard silver dollars were distributed last week against 122,495 for the corresponding period in 1880.

Major Ingles telegraphs that he is ready to move on Sitting Bull's camp when the diplomats shall have failed.

The President has decided to reappoint Chaning Richards U. S. District Attorney for Cincinnati.

Col. D. B. Packet will be appointed Inspector General of the army.

There was another snow storm in Virginia Saturday.

Elaborate preparations are making for the reception of Gen. Grant in Albany on the 17th.

A corporation has been formed under the name of the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad Company for the perfection of a through line between the Hudson River at Newburgh and the Delaware river at Belvidere, N. J., thereby forming an important link between New England and the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Potteries near Montreal, owned by Mark Tompkins & Co., were burned Friday night. Loss $1600: fully insured.

Blacksmith shop of the Fall River bleachery was burned Friday. Loss $2000.

Fire at St. Andrews, N. B., Friday night burned three dwelling and their contents belonging to John Denley, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Rodgers. Loss $2000, with partial insurance.

At the national pool tournament at New York Friday night Jacob Schaefer beat Otis Field by a score of 11 to 4.

The Democratic caucus at Jefferson City, Mo., Friday night nominated F. M. Cockrell for re-election to the United States Senate by a vote of 115 for Cockrell, 7 for James O. Broadhead and 1 for Chas. P. Johnson.

The post office at Corry, Pa., was robbed of $1600, several valuable papers and registered letters Thursday night.

In a collision Saturday morning on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad at Stony Creek, Pa., between a freight train and an engine, five men were severely injured, two fatally.

Miss Clara Eastman, niece of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, was found dead in bed at Stamford, Ct., Friday morning, aged 29.

Steamer Gellert, for Hamburg, took from Havre Saturday 500,000 francs specie for New York.

Four more victims of the Allentown, Pa., boiler explosion have died.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Portland Daily Wholesale Market.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8.

The wholesale market is generally quiet but prices are firm and steady. The only important change we notice to-day is in Sugars, for which there is a good demand and prices advanced ½; granulated is now quoted at 10c and Extra C. at 9⅝c.

In the Western grain primaries to-day, Wheat shows a slight advance and in fair demand, and Corn and Oats are more active and firmer.

At London there is more inquiry for floating cargoes of Wheat and there is also a continental demand for them; floating cargoes of Corn firm; cargoes on the passage of Wheat and Corn firm. At Liverpool there is more disposition to buy Wheat, and the market for Corn is firm at 5s 5d.

The following are to-day's quotations of Flour Grain, Provisions, &c.

Potatoes.

Early Rose, ℔ bush:—	
Houlton	@60
Maine Central	@55
Grand Trunk	@55
Prolifics, Eastern	@55
Grand Trunk	@55
Jacksons	@50

The above prices are for car lots of Potatoes; small lots about 5c higher.

Flour.		Grain.	
Superfine	4 00@4 50	New H. M. Corn, car lots	65
Extra Spring	5 25@5 50	Old H.M. "	67
XX Spring	6 25@6 50	Oats	50
Patent Spring Wheat	6 75@9 00	Sacked Bran	22 50
Michigan Winter best	6 00@6 25	Mids	@25 00
Low Grade	5 25@5 50	Corn, bag lots	69
St. Louis Winter fair	6 00@6 25	Meal, "	66
Winter good	6 25@6 50	Oats, "	50
Winter best	6 75@7 00	Bran, "	25
Produce.		Mid'ngs, "	26 00
Turkeys	15@17	Rye, "	1 20
Chickens	12@15	**Provisions.**	
Fowl	10@12	Moss Beef	9 50@10 00
Ducks	14	Ex Mess	10 75@11 00
Eggs	33 35	Plate	11 50@11 75
Geese	11@12½	Ex Plate	12 00@12 25
Sweet "Jersey	3 75@4 00	Fresh Beef,	
Norfolk	2 75@3 00	Hind Qu	5½@9c
Onions, ℔ bbl	4 50@5 00	Fore Qu	5@5½@6c
" crate	@160	Pork—	
Cranberries, ℔ bbl		Backs	19 00@19 25
Maine	4 00@4 50	Clear	18 00@18 25
CapeCod	7 50@9 00	Mess	16 00@16 50
Round Hogs	@5½@ 7	Hams	9½@10
Cheese.		**Lard.**	
Maine	13@15	Tub, ℔ lb	9¾@ 9⅞
Vermont	13@15	Tierces, lb ℔	9½@ 9⅝
N. Y. Factory	13@15	Pail	11¼@11¾
Skim Cheese	8@10	Kegs	
Fruit		**Beans.**	
Oranges.		Pea	2 00@2 10
Palermos ℔ box	3 00@4 00	Medioms	1 90@2 00
Valencia Cease	$5 50@$6 ℔ box	Yellow Eyes	2 00@2 15
Lemons.		**Butter.**	
Messina	4 00@4 50	Creamery	@33
Palermos	00@4 50	Gilt Edge Vermont	32
Nuts.		Choice "	22@25
Peanuts—		Good	18@20
Wilmington	1 60@1 70	Store	17@18
Virginia	1 50@1 62	**Apples.**	
Tennessee	1 20@1 35	Baldwin	1 75@2 00
Castana, ℔ lb.	10@11c	Greenings	1 75@2 00
Walnuts "	14@16c	Choice eating apples	2 00
Filberts "	12@14c	Dried Western	4½@ 5
Pecan	13@14c	do Eastern	4@ 5
		Sugar.	
		Granulated	@10
		Extra C	@ 9⅝

Grain Market.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8.

The following quotations of Grain were received by telegraph from Chicago to-day by A. W. Jordan, 157 Commercial street:

Chicago	—Wheat—		—Corn—		—Oats—	
Time.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	May.	Jan.	May.
9.10		98⅜		42⅝		
10.04	98	98⅝	37¼	42¾		35¼
10.34	97⅞	98⅛		42⅛		
11.04		98⅜		42⅜		
11.30	98	99	37¼	42⅜		
12.10	98¼					35⅜
12.35	98½			42½		
1.02	98½	98⅞	37¼	42⅜	31	35⅝

Receipts of Maine Central.

PORTLAND, Jan. 7.

For Portland, 21 cars miscellaneous merchandise; for connecting roads, 69 cars miscellaneous merchandise

Daily Domestic Receipts.

By water conveyance—1000 bush Cornmeal to G W. True & Co.

Boston Stock Market.

[Sales of the Broker's Board, Jan. 8.]

First Call.

$3,000 Eastern Railroad 4½s	103¼
$2000 ..... do	103⅛
4 Boston & Maine Railroad	145¾
25 ..... do	146
18 Eastern Railroad	38

Second Call.

100 Eastern Railroad	38

Sales at Auction.

70 Boston & Maine Railroad	146
2 Pepperell Manufacturing Co	1000
100 Boston & Maine Railroad	145¾
10 ..... do	145½
$000 Rockland, Me., City 6s, 1891, R. L	100¼
$1,000 ..... do 6s, 1893	100¼
$1000 ..... do 6s, 1888	100⅛
$1000 ..... do 6s, 1883, R.L	99
$100 Belfast, Me., City 6s, 1898, R. L	100¾

New York Stock and Money Market.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Money closed on call offered at 4 per cent. The bank statement is very satisfactory, showing an increase in the net reserve of over $1,500,000.

Sterling Exchange is quiet. We quote bankers asking rates, 60-day bills at 98¾ per £ (or $4866 par value), and on demand $99¼.

The following are to-day's closing quotations of Government securities:

United States 6's, 1881, reg	101½
United States 6's, 1881, coup*	101½
United States new 5's, reg	100¼
United States new 5's, coup	101½
United States new 4½'s, reg	112
United States new 4½'s, coup	113
United States new 4's, reg	112½
United States new 4's*	112½

*Ex coup.

The following were the closing quotations of stocks:

Illinois Central	126
C. B. & Quincy	180
Chicago & Alton	153½
Chicago & Alton preferred	153
New York Central	152⅞
Lake Shore	133⅜
Michigan Central	124⅞
Erie	50¼
Erie preferred	94
Northwestern	126⅞
Northwestern preferred	140⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul	112⅝
St. Paul preferred	124
Union Pacific	113
Western Union Tel. Co	93¼

California Mining Stocks.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The following are the closing quotations of Mining stocks to-day:

Alta	1½	Julia consolidated	
Alpha	3	Hale & Norcross	4
Belcher	1¼	Grand Prize	1
Best & Belcher	7¾	Mexican	6¼
Bullion	1½	Northern Belle	9⅛
California	1¼	Ophir	6
Choller	1⅞	Overman	1 3-16
Eureka Con	20½	Union Con	10
Crown Point	1	Sierra Nevada	7¾
Exchequer	1¼	Yellow Jacket	2¼
Gould & Curry	3⅜	Bodie	5½
Savage	1⅜	Potosi	1⅛
Belvidier	1	Con. Virginia	1⅞

Sierra Nevada Mining Company levies an assessment of $1 and Savage Mining Company one of 75 cents per share.

Domestic Markets.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Cotton closed quiet and steady 12c for middling uplands and 12¼c for middling Orleans.

FLOUR—market closed firmer; No 2 at 2 95@3 50; Superfine Western and State at 3 25@3 80; common to good extra Western and State 4 15@4 70; good to choice do at 4 75@6 75; common to choice White Wheat Western extra at 5 10@6 00; Fancy do at 6 15@7 00; common to good extra Ohio 4 20@6 40; common to choice extra St Louis at 4 40@6 50; Patent Minnesota extra 6 50@7 25; choice to double extra at 7 30@8 10; City Mills extra for the West Indies at 5 25@5 45; low grades extra at 4 20@4 60: Southern flour steady; common to fair extra 4 90@5 45; good to choice extra 5 50@6 85; the sales for the week have been 95,000 bbls.

RYE FLOUR—In fair demand and steady at 5 10@5 40 for Superfine.

CORN-MEAL—steady: Yellow Western at 2 60@3 15; Brandywine 3 35.

WHEAT—market closed steady and firmer; No 2 Red Winter on spot at 1 18@1 18¼; do January at 1 17¾@1 18; February 1 19¾@1 19⅞; March 1 21½; sales at 1 22for May; No 2 Chicago nominally at 1 12@1 16; No 2 Milwaukee at 1 16@1 18; No 1 White at 1 16¼@1 16⅜ for January; 1 17@1 17¼ February; 1 18@1 19¼ for March; sales for the week have been 5,875,000 bush.

Corn—closed firmer and fairly active; No 2 on spot at 56@57½c; sales for February at 57c; March at 55¼@55½c; sales for the week have been 1,290,000 bush.

OATS—closed firm; No 1 White 47½@58c; No 2 White 46¼c; No 1 Mixed at 43½@44c; No 2 for March 45½@45¾c; sales for the week 928,000 bush.

Pork—market closed steady and rather firm; new mess on spot 14 00; old do 12 90@13 00; March at 13 90 bid, 14 00 asked.

Lard—market closed quiet but steady; prime steam on the spot at 9 10@9 12½; sales at 9 10 January; 9 12½@9 15 for February; sales 9 20 for March; 9 23@9 30 April; sales for the week 8500 tcs on spot and 69,000 for future delivery.

Tallow—steady and firm at 6½@6¼.

BUTTER—State and Western creameries at 28@33c; do dairies 22@26½c.

CHEESE—firm; State factories at 11@13¼; Western do at 10@12¾.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady with fair demand: No 2 Red Winter at 97¾c; No 2 Chicago spring 98c for cash; 98¾@98⅞c for February. 99⅜@99⅞c March; No 3 Chicago Spring at 86@88½c; rejected at 71@74c. Corn is fairly active and shade higher at 37⅜c for cash; 37⅝c for February; 42½@42⅜c for May. Oats steady and in fair demand 31c cash; 31½c for February; 35⅝c for May. Rye steady.

Receipts—19,000 bbls flour 47,000 bush wheat, 73,000 bush corn, 55,000 bush oats 13,00 bush, rye 43,000 bush barley.

Shipments 19 000 bbls flour 47,000 bush wheat, 84,000 bush corn, 62,000 bush oats, 3,200 bush rye, 17,000 bush barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Flour market is firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat opened lower but improved; No 2 Red Fall at 1 01½@1 01¾ for cash; 1 03@1 03⅜ for February; 1 05½@1 05¾ March. Corn dull at 39¼@39⅜c for cash; 39½@39¼c for February; 39½@39⅝c for March. Oats dull at 31c cash; 32⅝c bid February.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—Wheat is dull; spot at 1 01⅝; 1 01¾ for January; 1 03½ for February; 1 05 for March; 1 06⅝ for April; 1 08 for May; No 2 White 97¾c.

Havana Market.

(By Telegraph.)

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Sugar is strong and receipts scant; Centrifugal Sugars 96degrees polarization in boxes and hhds 9⅞ reals gold per arroba; stock in the warehouses at Havana and Matanzas 19,250 boxes, 9200 bags and 8700 hhds; receipts for the week 500boxes, 440 bags and 1500 hhds; exports 500 boxes and 2170 hhds, all to the United States.

Freights dull, loading at Havana for the United States ℔ hhd Sugar 2 50@2 75 currency; loading at ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States ℔ hhd Sugar 3 00@3 50; ℔ hhd of Molasses 2 25@2 50.

Spanish gold 2.05½@2.05¾. Exchange weak; on United States 60 days gold at 82⅜¼ premshort sight 9@9½ prem; on London 18@18½ prem.

European Markets.

By Telegraph.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Consols 98 9-16 for money and account.

LONDON, Jan. 8—12.30 P. M.—American securities—United States bonds, 4s, 116⅜; 4½s, 115⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—12.30 P. M.—Cotton market tending down; Middling uplands at 6¾d; Orleans at 15-16d; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000.

NOTICE.—For the past thirty three years "CONGRESS" Yeast Powder has been extensively sold. It has always been made pure and healthy, and is to-day without a rival.

☞ Slade's English Mustard and Congress Yeast Powder are standard and always reliable.

MARRIAGES.

In Waterville, Jan. 1, Charles H. Fogg and Miss Ella Morrill.

In Waterville, Jan. 5, Chas. P. Coolidge of Livermore and Miss Cora E. Fairbrother of China.

In Augusta, Jan. 1, Chas. A. Cheney of Corinth and Miss Louisa Noyes of Augusta.

In Hall

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 10.

THE PRESS

May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of N. G. Hessenden, Marquis, Brunel & Co., Andrews, Armstrong, Cox, Wentworth, Hodsdon, Hayden, W. P. Morris, corner Exchange and Fore St.; Welander, Boston & Maine Depot, and Chisholm Bros., on all trains that run out of the city.

Auburn, Willard Small & Co.
Augusta, F. Pierce.
Bangor, J. H. Babb & Co.
Bath, of J. O. Shaw.
Biddeford, F. M. Burnham.
" Jellerson's Bookstore.
Bridgton, Daniel Dickens.
Brunswick, B. G. Dennison.
Cumberland Mills, F. A. Verrill.
Damariscotta, E. W. Dunbar
Freeport, W. A. Mitchell.
Fryeburg, R. C. Harmon.
Gardiner, Palmer & Co.
Gorham, J. Irish.
Hallowell, C. L. Spaulding.
Lewiston, Chandler & Estes.
Lisbon, C. E. Judkins.
Mechanic Falls, A. W. Bridge, F. A. Millett.
Norway, A. O. Noyes.
Richmond, G. A. Beale.
Rockland, O. C. Andrews.
Sabattus, E. H. Johnson.
Saccarappa, at the Post Office.
Saco, of L. Hodsdon and H. B. Kendrick.
Thomaston, S. Delano.
Vinalhaven, B. Lane.
Waldoboro, G. Bliss.
Waterville, J. M. Wall.
Wiscasset, Gibbs & Rundlett.
Woodford's Corner, H. Moody.
Yarmouth, C. E. Coombs.

CITY AND VICINITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

ENTERTAINMENT COLUMN.

Lecture—City Hall
Portland Young Men's Christian Association.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Poultry Depot—Stall 1 Old Market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. G. Osborne—Flour, Molasses.
Notice is hereby given.
Furnished House For Rent—Brown & Josselyn.
Cloaks and Dolmans—Studley.
Wanted—By an American Lady.
Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.
Portland Railroad Co.

INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, cough, cold and catarrh, Yield at once to HALE'S HONEY OF HOARHOUND AND TAR. Pike's Toothache drops cure in one minute. jan4d6t

Forty years' experience of an Old Nurse. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price Twenty-five Cents a bottle. nov27SMW&w6mo

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia and Nervousness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cts., postage free. PARSONS, BANGS & Co., Wholesale Drug-gists, 117 and 119 Middle street, Portland, Me. General Agents. oct18eodtf

HARPER'S BAZAR.—This beautiful weekly publication is a welcome visitor to the parlor circle. The number for the ensuing week has been received by N. G. Fessenden, Lancaster Hall, and D. Wentworth, 553 Congress, corner of Oak street.

PORTLAND POST OFFICE.

Dec. 6, 1880.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 8.00 a. m. to 8.30 p. m., Sundays excepted. Sundays, open for Carriers and General Delivery from 9 to 10 a. m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Boston and intermediate offices—Arrive at 12.20 p. m. Close at 8.15 a. m., 12.30 and 9.00 p. m.

Boston and the West—Arrive at 12.20, 5.10, 8.10, and 11.10 p. m. Close at 8.15 a. m., 12.30, 3.00 and 9.00 p. m.

Intermediate or Way Mails, via Boston & Maine Railway—Arrive at 12.20 and 8.10 p. m. Close at 8.15 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.

Great Southern & Western—Arrive at 12.20 5.10, 8.10 and 11.10 p. m. Close at 8.15 a. m., 12.30, 3.00 and 9.00 p. m.

Bangor and connecting routes—Arrive at 1.05 p. m. Close at 11.30 a. m.

Augusta and connecting routes—Arrive at 9.00 a. m. and 1.05 p. m. Close at 11.30 a. m. and 4.35 and 9.00 p. m.

Morning Northwestern, by Grand Trunk Railway Arrive at 8.40 a. m. Close at 8.00 a. m.

Lewiston and Auburn—Arrive at 2.05 and 9.00 a. m. and 1.05 p. m. Close at 6.30 and 11.30 a. m. 4.35 and 9.00 p. m.

Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, S. W. Harbor, Mt. Desert, Jonesport, Machias, Machiasport, East Machias, Millbridge and Bar Harbor, via each steamer —Arrive at 6 a. m. Close at 9 p. m.

Eastport, via each steamer—Arrive at 6.00 a. m. Close at 5.00 p. m.

Foreign mails, via New York, day previous to sailing of steamers—Close at 8.15 a. m.

Express, Augusta, Bangor and the East—Arrive at 2.05 a. m. Close at 9.00 p. m.

Skowhegan, intermediate offices and the north—Arrive at 1.05 p. m. Close at 11.30 a. m.

Skowhegan also closes at 9.00 p. m.

Canada and intermediate offices, via G. T. R.—Arrive at 12.40 p. m. Close at 12.45 p. m.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island—Close at 11.30 a. m. and 9.00 p. m.

Swanton, Vt., and intermediate offices, via P. & O. R.—Arrive at 8.45 p. m. Close at 7.00 a. m.

Bartlett, N. H., and intermediate offices, via P. & O. R.—Arrive at 11.25 a. m. Close at 2.15 p. m.

Worcester, Mass., and intermediate offices, via P. & R. R. R.—Arrive at 1.20 p. m. Close at 12.45 p. m.

Rochester, N. H., and intermediate offices, via P. & R. R. R.—Close at 6.50 a. m.

Carriers' deliveries are made daily (Sundays excepted,) in the business portion of the city at 7.00 and 10.00 a. m., and 1.30 p. m. In other sections at 8.00 and 11.45 a. m., 2.30 p. m. Collections are made on week days at 7.00 and 11.00 a. m., and 2.00 and 8.00 p. m. On Sundays at 6.00 p. m.

Superior Court.

BEFORE JUDGE BONNEY.

SATURDAY.—State vs. Ann Flaherty, appellant. Complaint for search and seizure. Verdict not guilty.

Waterhouse, Asst. Co. Att'y. Mattocks for deft.

State vs. George Webster, appellant. Complaint for search and seizure. Verdict guilty. Respondent files exceptions and a motion in arrest of judgment.

Waterhouse, Asst. Co. Att'y. Mattocks for deft.

John Flynn was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs on a search and seizure conviction.

John Harrigan, search and seizure, paid a fine of $100 and costs.

Lawrence Halerow, single sale, paid $30 and costs.

The grand jury came in in the forenoon, reported and was discharged.

There were 37 indictments in all and the following have been made public:

John G. Farr, murder of his wife Eliza Farr, corner of Free and Center streets.
Henry Libby alias B. Henry Rest, arson.
John Flynn, assault and battery.
Roscoe C. Butler, arson at Reform School.
John Lally and John Lee, breaking, entering and larceny.
Patrick Anthony Williams, larceny of silk from Millett & Little.
Michael McLaughlin, breaking and entering railroad car and larceny.
Wm. B. Warren and John E. McKeele, breaking, entering and larceny from Dr. Rogers.
Walter E. Earle, forgery and uttering forged check.
Joseph Staples, assault and battery.
Alfred L. Leighton, assault and battery.
John Kane, assault and battery.
Frank Lane, larceny.
Brian E. McDonough, assault and battery.
Andrew Deross and David A. Logan, breaking, entering and larceny.

Arraignments will be made Monday morning beginning at ten o'clock.

Municipal Court.

BEFORE JUDGE KNIGHT.

SATURDAY.—Michael O'Donough. Loud noise on the streets. Fined $5 and costs.

James O'Donnell and John Reardon. Coasting on the sidewalk. Fined $3 and one-half costs each.

Austin Burke. Throwing snow balls. Fined $3 and costs.

Brown Light Artillery.

A spacious armory has been provided by the city for the second platoon of the First Maine Battery at No. 44 Union street. The rooms have been neatly and appropriately furnished and the company is now ready to begin its regular work. All the equipments have been removed from the gun house and placed in position at the armory; the guns will be left at the gun house for the present. A light six pounder will be mounted in the armory for standing gun drill. An invoice of rifles has been received from the State and the company will be instructed in both artillery and infantry tactics. The new uniforms have arrived and are very neat and tasteful in appearance. There will be a meeting of the company this evening for an inspection of uniforms and the transaction of regular business.

Accidents.

In a scuffle between a young man named McMahon and another named Cary on Congress street, near North, Friday night, Cary fell and broke a leg in three places. It is feared he may lose the limb.

It was reported that Mr. W. D. Ramsdell of Knightville was thrown from his sleigh Saturday night and badly hurt.

Mr. Charles Timmons, the oyster dealer, had a bad hand. It is now doing well. It was cut by an oyster shell.

Mrs. Wilson fell on the icy sidewalk on Congress street, Saturday, and was badly hurt. She was taken to her home on Atlantic street.

A man whose name we could not learn, fell on the ice on Smith street, Friday night, and broke his leg.

Sailing of the Lake Winnipeg.

The Beaver line steamer, Lake Winnipeg, Capt. Bernsen, left this port on Saturday afternoon at 4.45 o'clock, for Liverpool, with two cabin passengers, 259 head of cattle, and 115 sheep, 1,189 quarters fresh meat, with other cargo, consisting of 14,500 bushels wheat, 14,257 bushels peas, 3,498 sacks flour, 386 bags clover seed, 980 packages butter, 1,414 bbls apples, 1,394 boxes meats, 302 tierces lard, 450 barrels pork, 100 barrels tallow, 65 bales leather, 68 barrels ashes, and other miscellaneous cargo.

Lost at Sea.

Thomas A. Warren of Maine was washed overboard and lost on the voyayge of schooner M. J. Russell from Jacksonville to New York.

Brief Jottings.

Colder yesterday. Mercury 20° at noon, wind north-west.

There were nine deaths reported last week.

Value of foreign exports last week $214,434.52.

To-morrow evening occurs the fourth dance in the course of Fraternity dances. Chandler furnishes the music.

This morning a sleigh car will commence making trips from Lunt's Corner in connection with the Ocean street railroad leaving that corner for Woodford's and Portland at 6.10, 8.15 a. m., 2.15, 5.15, 6.45 and 10 p. m.

A lecture will be given next Wednesday night at City Hall, by Rufus Somerby of New York, for the benefit of the Portland School for the Deaf—Subject: "Human Hypocrisy."

Ligonia lodge reports an invested fund of $32,202.30, with a membership of 564. It has paid for the relief of its members for the year 1880 over $27,000.

The Montgomery Guards are preparing for a trip to Lawrence, Mass., where they will be the guests of one of the companies of the 9th Massachusetts regiment.

A wild steer got loose at the Grand Trunk yard Saturday, and created a great excitement on Commercial street until finally lassoed. He managed to pin a man to the side of a car, between his horns, but luckily the man escaped injury.

The Epiphany celebration of St. Luke's sewing school took place Saturday afternoon. The children sang the beautiful Epiphany carols, and after an address by Bishop Neely, in which he explained to the little ones the meaning of the Epiphany, a fine cake was cut, and the little girl who discovered a bean in her slice was crowned queen.

Levi A. Bean, who deserted from the regular army in Nevada, was captured in this city by Officer Hanson, Saturday.

The steamers Quebec and Manitoba are expected here to-day. The Brooklyn will sail from here Friday.

Plymouth Sabbath School had their annual festival on Friday evening. Tables were set in the vestry, and a bountiful supper of cold meats, cake and ice cream furnished. During the evening Mrs. Jarley exhibited her wax figures. There were charades, singing by Miss Kennard and Miss Dean and a recitation by little Caddie Lang. A large number were present and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

The principal hat and cap dealers will begin this evening and close their store at 7 o'clock every evening except Saturday.

Personal.

Horace V. Bartol, formerly of Portland, lately a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, died in that city Saturday. He was formerly a member of the well known firm of Staples & Bartol. His funeral will take place from the First Parish church at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

Charles F. Washburn, son of ex-Gov. Washburn, of this city, is elected a member of the present Legislature of Minnesota.

Alden J. Blethen, Esq., formerly of this city, has bought into the Kansas City Daily Journal and is about to become its business manager.

Mr. John Kingsbury, of this city, died suddenly in Belfast on Monday, at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. W. H. Fogler. Mr. Kingsbury had been out of health for some time, but was thought to be improving. Monday afternoon he started to take a walk, but after a half hour's absence returned nearly exhausted, dying shortly after. Mr. Kingsbury was 72 years of age, and was well known here, where he was a hotel keeper for many years.

Mrs. Hannah B. Ross, who lives on Montreal street, has made 1855 different pieces of sale work the past year for the firm of Geo. W. Rich & Co., besides 150 pieces for another firm. For the former firm she made more than 160 dozen different articles of clothing and sewed up 5088 yards of cloth in performing the task.

Prof. G. H. Atkinson, D. D., is visiting this city investigating the subject of sugar beets, with a view to introducing a factory into Oregon.

Mail Service Employes.

New England employes of the railway mail service met at the Sherman House, Boston, Saturday afternoon to perfect a mutual benefit organization, several preliminary meetings having been held. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The formation is named the Railway Mail Relief Association. Its object is to "secure pecuniary aid to the widows, orphans, heirs or devisees of deceased members." The organization is an independent one, but some of the members belong to the United States Railway Service Mutual Benefit Association. The relief association is composed of only New England mail service employes. Officers were chosen as follows:

President—Charles E. Moore, of Springfield.
Vice Presidents—F. B. Roundy, of Boston, Joseph H. Jacobs, of Thomaston, Me., G. O. Bacon, of Burlington, Vt., J. A. Lucas, of Wickford, R. I., R. D. Lane, of Hartford, (a Vice President from New Hampshire will be chosen at the next meeting, it being the intention to have one from each New England State.)
Secretary and Treasurer—H. O. Cole, of South Boston.
Trustees—D. A. Holmes, J. M. Leavitt, R. C. Hall, A. H. Wilkins, C. H. Stone.

Cape Elizabeth.

Mr. Jabez Marriner takes possession of the store formerly occupied by E. N. Jordan, today.

A series of revival meetings will be held this week at the Baptist church.

Arrangements are being made for a course of lectures and entertainments, soon to be given at the North Congregational church.

The farmers on the Cape are reaping a rich benefit from their cabbage crop this season. Over six hundred tons were raised here and a larger price is being paid for them than for several years before.

Mrs. Elder Jordan and daughter, who reside near Pond Cove, came very near being suffocated from coal gas a few nights ago. A section of the funnel of the stove became displaced and the gas escaped into the room. It was a narrow escape, and they were fortunate to escape with a severe sickness as they did.

The young people of the Pond Cove district are holding lyceums weekly at the school house there. They are very well attended, and interesting questions are discussed each evening. The proceeds are used to procure furniture and books for the school.

Roller Skating.

The skating rink was again well crowded Saturday at the regular afternoon and evening sessions, over 300 enjoying themselves on the surface with the little rollers. To spectators the scene was made more interesting by the presence of quite a number of the old patrons, including many ladies, who gave some very successful exhibitions of fancy skating; in fact Portland can boast of having the most graceful skaters in New England.

Great preparations are being made for the skating carnival that is to be held at City Hall Thursday, Jan. 20th. A grand excursion party of skaters from Lewiston will attend that carnival. The manager intends to make that a gala night—the night of the season. The rink in Lewiston, under the management of the Whitney brothers, is well patronized by the best people of Lewiston and Auburn, and fancy skating is all the rage at present. Programme for the carnival will be announced hereafter.

Saccarappa Lodge.

Grand officers Crockett, Chase, Turner, Marsh, Springer and Marston installed the officers of Saccarappa Lodge on Friday evening, as follows:

N. G.—A. C. Chute.
V. G.—Joseph Knight.
Rec. Secretary—F. A. Bettes
Per. Secretary—W. W. Cutter.
Treasurer—W. V. Harmon.
W.—S. H. Skillins.
C.—F. H. Grant.
O. G.—John Meserve.
I. G.—A. M. Swett.
R. S. N. G.—A. F. Minot
L. S. N. G.—R. H. Grant.
R. S. V. G.—H. B. Sproul.
L. S. V. G.—G. H. Winslow.
R. S. S.—C. H. Leighton.
L. S. S.—Edgar A Durrell.

A New Establishment.

Mr. W. G. Osborne is one of the best known and enterprising of our citizens engaged in the grocery business. For three years he has catered to the peculiar wants of the city in his line of goods, and for one year was connected with the well known house of Shaw, Hammond & Carney. He has just decided to go into business for himself at 90½ Commercial street, where he will keep a first class stock of molasses, tea, flour and spices.

The proposition made to Fairfield by Portland parties to establish a pulp factory has been accepted, so far as guaranteeing $6000 to $12,000, and the Fairfield people are waiting for them to fulfil their agreement.

The number of divorces granted in Penobscot county in 1880 was eighty-four; in 1878, sixty; in 1876, eighty-six; in 1874, seventy-one.

FRUSTRATED.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Break Jail.

Walter E. Earle was sent to jail some months since, for forging the name of E. Clement & Co., by whom he was employed. He is a young man of excellent address and is the son of wealthy parents in New York. He was awaiting trial at the present term of the Superior Court. Patrick A. Williams is a fellow who cooly walked off with a roll of silk from Millett & Little's, and was caught with the silk in his possession. Both men were indicted by the grand jury, Saturday, and both occupied cell 56 at the jail.

Saturday morning Sheriff Sawyer received warning from a prisoner—by means of a note tucked under the door of the west wing—that Earle and Williams were attempting a break. Williams was taken from the cell and a wooden model of a key and a jackknife found on him. In Earle's keeping was a pipe and a knife with a file blade. The cell was thoroughly examined. The paper cover of the table was pulled off and a piece of sheet iron, nine inches long and trianguler shaped was found. A business card of E. Clement & Co., with three diagrams of keys in pencil under a letter box, a steel shank from a shoe and a piece of hollow iron pipe six inches long, and the ends cut in a screw thread, lay on a shelf. A nut, filled with paper, was attached to the end of the pipe and was probably used as a hammer. Between two stones in the flooring of the cell was found a key made of sheet iron that would turn the bolt of the door half way back but not open the door. There were also found small wedges and a goblet full of powdered black lead, with which it was probably intended to fill the cuts in the bars of the windows if they should decide to saw them off. Further examination showed pipes and lamps in other cells; articles forbidden by the rules. The lamps were made of pickle jars, and the oil probably stolen from the lamps that light the wings.

Williams and Earle denied all knowledge of the articles found. A prisoner discharged Saturday attempted to smuggle two letters from Williams in his necktie, but failed. Sheriff Sawyer and his deputies are entitled to praise for their thorough investigation.

PULPIT AND PLATFORM.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

The Rev. J. K. Smyth delivered last evening a lecture on "Hell." Alluding to some beliefs which were once held in regard to hell, he proceeded to present the views of the New Church on the following points:

1. Men do not go to hell because God will not forgive them, *but because they will not accept the conditions of forgiveness*, which are repentance and amendment of life. God being infinite love can retain no grudges against the sinner, and having infinite compassion He does not refuse to pardon. Evil, however, is not something which a word or look can remove from our nature and leave it without scar or blemish. It is a spiritual poison, which, if we eat of it fills the soul with pain and disease. It vitiates our spiritual powers and renders the soul unfit for the Kingdom of God. The removal of evil depends upon repentance and amendment of life for which every man is held accountable.

2. In regard to infernal punishment the New Church holds that they are not visited upon evil spirits by God on account of Divine displeasure. The origin of punishment is in the evil itself. Evil is our own tormentor.

But what is the nature of the punishments. Evil spirits have been represented as inflicting the most atrocious punishment upon each other. Whilst the New Church believes in the existence of infernal punishments, still she does not believe in any such coarse, brutal inflictions as Fancy has designated. We may think of the means employed by our civil government for guarding the rights of its citizens, as possible measures in the other world. Where it becomes necessary, evil spirits are for a time deprived of all freedom until they are brought into outward subjection. But the purpose of all punishment in hell is not torture, as a species of demoniacal delight, but the betterment of the sufferer. It is to save the wicked from greater wickedness, and thus spare them greater misery.

3. It is not an uncommon belief that evil spirits grow continually worse and worse. They are represented as steadily descending lower and lower into the depths of misery and woe until the wasted and agonized soul longs and begs for death to make kindly intervention. Regarding punishment as corrective and amendatory in its purpose the far more pleasing conclusion is that evil spirits may actually improve in their external conduct, and be brought into a condition of behavior that is not violent.

4. As for the origin of hell, man alone is accountable because he is accountable for the origin of evil. It is only because there is evil in human nature that there is a hell. Spirits of their own desire entire hell, they are forcibly placed there. We certainly think of hell as a dreadful, loathsome place, but it by no means follows that evil spirits do. We think of the condition of the savage as anything but an enviable one; and doubtless he entertains the same idea in regard to our civilized life. The thief does not abominate theft; the murderer does not abhor murder; the incendiary does not shudder at arson. The heart regards that as the best and happiest place where it can be with those whose desires and tastes are similar to its own and where it can give them vent.

In the other world the good naturally draw near to each other, and likewise the evil. They do this because they desire to. The evil shun the presence and avoid the companionship of the angels, because such presence and companionship yields their evil hearts no delight. Thus without anything like force or violence angels and evil spirits become extricated from each other, and each class of beings goes to its final and proper abode, the good to heaven, the evil to hell.

5. The New Church teaches that they go to hell who have with persistent and obdurate stubbornness resisted all influences to good, and who have chosen the love of self and of the world rather than the love of God and the neighbor. Evil spirits, however, are not they who have fallen into evil ignorantly. Every one is judged according to his own standard of what is right and wrong. It is the deliberate adoption of what is known to be sinful, and the obstinate rejection of what is known to be right, that renders men evil spirits. Their final condition is one of undisguised contempt and aversion for what is good and heavenly, and open resistence to the laws of God.

In regard to the subject of "Final Restoration," the New Church holds that life in hell must be eternal. It is in the "intermediate world," into which we all first come after death, and where we are surrounded by angelic influences and receive angelic instruction, that spiritual transformations occur. All who have not utterly closed their minds against good influences, are led to, at length, turn to the Lord in genuine love, and to seek heaven as a home. But if, in spite of divine help and abundant privileges; if, in spite of solemn warnings and entreaties, there are those who absolutely refuse to be influenced by them, who turn from them in disgust, who secretly yearn for opportunities to give vent to their evil, and who come at length to hate God, angels and men, what room is there left but for such to be allowed to go to a world where there are kindred spirits, and what ground is there for believing that such shall ever really change their character. It is true that corrections and punishments in hell are amendatory in their character; but they work amendment in only the external conduct. They may suppress the outward exercise of evil; they cannot eradicate the evil love itself. The tiger will always remain a tiger, however much he may be subdued. He can never be characterized by the lamb's harmless innocence. After a soul has finally developed a character, which it refuses to change, which it has at length come to love, which it has confirmed by thought, desire, word and act, that character, in all the essential things which go to make it up, remains fixed forever. Man's free will renders it possible for him to forever reject God's goodness and truth. "As the tree falls so must it lie."

AGE OF QUEEN ANNE.

Rev. Mr. Dalton's lecture on the "Age of Queen Anne" was well attended Saturday afternoon.

He showed how deep the anxiety was which prevailed throughout England as to whether she would espouse the side of James II or the Prince of Orange; the Protestant or Catholic side. The Duchess of Marlborough's influence, however, induced her to renounce the purpose of accompanying her father into exile, to adhere to the dominant party and secure the British crown to herself and issue, in default of issue to William and Mary. It was during her reign occurred the splendid victories of Prince Eugene and Marlborough. With the waning of the popularity of Marlborough the Tories increased in power; the peace of Utrecht was signed; and the Queen, in the midst of the cabals of her ministers, suddenly died, and her death secured to England the Protestant succession. Her reign was distinguished as the Augustine period of literature, and adorned with the writings of Addison, Pope, Steele, Swift and Defoe, and the "Spectator" (that historic sheet) brought newspapers into fashion. The speaker hoped a statue of Longfellow might be erected in Deering's Oaks, with a copy of his poem on the Oaks in his hand, as Addison's statue was placed in Westminster Abbey with a copy of the Spectator in his grasp.

At Norridgewock, on the 22d, Charles Miller was seriously if not fatally injured by a singular accident. He was hauling wood with a single horse, and to guide the horse among the trees he had it by the head, and while his attention was directed in keeping clear of the trees he was forced against another, the shaft striking him and breaking his ribs, the ribs penetrating his lungs.

John B. Brown.

This community received a great shock yesterday morning at the announcement that Hon. John B. Brown was dying. He had been seen on the street Saturday, in his usual good health, and had been in conversation with so many business acquaintances, that it did not seem possible the news could be true. Knots of citizens, coming from church, gathered on the sidewalks to gather information which nobody seemed prepared to give. The facts are that Mr. Brown left his residence on Bramhall, Saturday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, to escort his daughter, Mrs. Clifford, home. On the way he slipped on the icy walk, his feet flew from under him, and he sat down with a tremendous jolt. He gathered himself up, and went home feeling very much shaken but not thinking he had received serious injury. While talking with Mr. Baker, —the husband of one of his nieces, who was present—he began to feel a headache coming on, and retired to his room. After reaching his apartment he became unconscious. This was just before eleven o'clock. Mrs. Brown became alarmed at her husband's condition, and telephoned for Dr. Hersom, who immediately answered the call. Dr. Greene was also summoned. The physicians immediately decided that the blow upon the spinal column had caused the bursting of a blood vessel at the base of the brain, and that the case was hopeless. Mr. Brown remained through yesterday in an unconscious condition and at 3 o'clock this morning was still alive. His physicians said, however, that he could not survive but a few hours.

Mr. Brown was born at Lancaster, N. H., May 24, 1804, and was therefore, nearly 77 years of age at the time of the accident. His father was a farmer, and when Mr. Brown was quite a young lad moved to Bartlett, and thence to Gray, where he became the proprietor of the principal hotel. It was in Gray that Mr. Brown met Mr. St. John Smith, and later the two youths came to Portland, where they became clerks with Alpheus Shaw, in the wholesale grocery and West India trade, where the Morton Block now stands on Congress street. Later, Messrs. Smith and Brown formed a partnership and continued the business for many years. When this connection was dissolved, Mr. Brown pursued business alone, under the firm name of J. B. Brown, but, a little while after, formed a partnership with Mark P. Emery and Jedediah Jewett, for a brief period.

In 1845, the extensive sugar house was established at the corner of Maple and Commercial streets, (although it would be more proper perhaps, to say York street, since the building is located directly on that avenue). Messrs. Greeley & Guild of Boston, and Mr. Brown were the movers in this enterprise. Messrs. Greeley & Guild were large West India merchants in Boston, importing immense quantities of sugar and molasses. Mr. McLean, our consul at Trinidad, Cuba, and Mr. Horatio Fox, of the well known firm of Eaton, Safford & Fox, of that city, suggested to these gentlemen that a fortune could be made by turning the molasses into sugar. For a time the speculation hung in the balance, Greeley & Guild failed, and Mr. Brown had to bear the weight of the whole speculation. For a brief period he was losing money fast. But his courage never for a moment failed him. Luckily Mr. D. H. Furbish heard of a man in New York who claimed to be able to granulate sugar from molasses by steam power. He ferreted him out, brought him to Portland, and, at the first experiment, sugar was made. In 1855 a charter was procured, incorporating the Portland Sugar Company, of which J. B. Brown, Dependence H. Furbish, and Philip H. Brown were the incorporators, under the firm name of J. B. Brown & Sons, agents. This corporation proved highly successful, engaging a capital of almost half a million dollars, employing, directly and indirectly, up to the time of the great fire, 1,000 people and turning out 250 barrels of sugar a day. When the great fire of 1866 consumed these works Mr. Brown rebuilt them but ran them only a little while as the machinery could not compete with the modern centrifugal process.

After the sugar house was given up a company was formed under the firm name of Churchill, Browns & Manson for the purpose of doing a large West Indian and western business. This firm was dissolved in a few years, and Mr. Brown, with his sons, formed the banking-house of J. B. Brown & Sons, doing business on Exchange street, from whence they afterwards removed to their present quarters under the Falmouth Hotel.

One of Mr. Brown's great enterprises was the purchases of the land known as that belonging to the Paine heirs, and embracing a great portion of the present seventh ward, lying around and about Bramhall. Thirty years ago the land was a deep, sandy soil, swampy covered with juniper bushes and savin, with only a tree here and there in the Vaughan Burial Ground and a few one-storied shanties scattered about. Here on the eminence, with a view of mountain, river, and peaceful village that can scarcely, if at all, be surpassed in New England, he erected his magnificent villa, with its acres of conservatories, shrubbery, and ornamental grounds, and transformed the surrounding lands, by covering them with elegant residences, and the trophies of the landscape gardener's skill, into the most beautiful portion of the city, thus adding to its taxable wealth, and increasing his own immense fortune.

Another of his enterprises was the erection of the Falmouth Hotel. Portland had been suffering severely from the lack of a first-class house of entertainment. Mr. Brown, at a cost of half a million, constructed this house which is the equal of any hotel east of New York, containing 240 rooms, and provided with all the modern conveniences.

When the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad was incorporated Mr. Brown was one of the corporators. To him Judge Preble, Mr. Little, Mr. St. John Smith and Mr. Hersey Mr. John A. Poor unfolded his great scheme in Smith & Hersey's counting room, and Mr. Brown worked for its success with all his might. He was the president of the road at the time of his injury. He was the first president of the Board of Trade and continued so for nine years. He gave largely to the Maine General Hospital and was its president. He was one of the largest owners in the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad and a director; director of the Erie Railroad Company; president of the Portland Savings Bank; director in the Portland Company, Maine Central and Portland, Saco & Portsmouth roads (and had been in the Eastern Railroad), Rolling Mills, Kerosene Oil Company and Maine Steamship Company. In fact there has hardly an enterprise started for the advancement of Portland in which Mr. Brown did not take an interest pecuniarily. He was a great friend of Bowdoin College and had been a large donor to that institution of learning, which honored him by electing him a trustee. He was also founder of the Brown Fund, giving medals each year to the most proficient graduates, male and female, in our High school. He was a manager of the Portland Benevolent Society.

In politics Mr. Brown was a staunch Republican. He had served the city in both branches of the Council, and had represented her in the upper branch of the Legislature in 1857.

Mr. Brown married Ann Matilda Greely, daughter of Philip Greely, Esq., an honored merchant, and grand-daughter of Hon. Eliphalet Greely. By her he had five children: Matilda, Philip, James, John and Ellen. Matilda died in childhood. Philip—as did the other brothers—graduated at Bowdoin College and went into business with his father. James was a great loss to the city and State when he died, some fifteen years ago, for he possessed a most lovable disposition, rare cultureand was a true poet. John studied law but went into the army, fought gallantly through the war, received a brevet of general, and is now in the firm. Ellen married W. H. Clifford, son of Judge Clifford of the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. Brown also has three sisters—Mrs. Chapman, of Bethel, Mrs. Brooks, of Norway, and Mrs. Purinton, of Andover.

Mr. Brown was a man of keen, clear perceptions and a brilliant schemer. But, unlike most schemers, his castles were substantial ones. He seemed to comprehend at once whether a project had money in it. This was exemplified in the Bramhall Hill purchase. His first partner, Mr. Smith, was, on the other hand, a man who wanted to work everything out mathematically, and two such men together could not fail to succeed. So enterprising was Mr. Brown in former years that people got an idea into their heads that he ought to do everything. If a hotel was wanted, or a theatre, or a horse railroad, it was Mr. Brown who should build it. They seemed to forget there were other rich men in Portland as well as he. By his investments in real estate in Portland he improved many sections of the city, and even up to the day he was stricken down he was engaged in devising plans that would help Portland, not the least of which was the establishment here of a new elevator and wharf property by the Grand Trunk. It is a notable circumstance that on Saturday Mr. Brown, speaking to Mr. Fassett, the architect, said that the Lancaster building would be the last he should build and he wanted it to be the handsomest. His loss will be severely felt, not immediately perhaps, but in due season, and he was one of the men we could least spare.

As a husband and father Mr. Brown was one of the kindest and most generous of men. He was very fond of his grandchildren, nephews and nieces, and nothing delighted him more than to see them all happy. He rarely gave himself a holiday till recently. He made two trips to Europe, and as a result his gallery of paintings contained some of the finest efforts of European artists. He was generous towards native talent and possessed pictures by the leading men of the Academy of Design. He was a constant attendant at the High street church and one of the chief donors in the handsome testimonial to its former pastor, Dr. Chickering.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

The Lecture of James Redpath.

Portland Theatre was well filled by an intelligent and highly appreciative audience Saturday evening to hear the distinguished philanthrophist, James Redpath, lecture on "The Irish Land War." At exactly 8 o'clock Mr. Redpath came upon the platform accompanied by the officers of the Land League of this city. He was introduced by Mr. James Cunnningham in a very appropriate speech, and was received by a hearty and prolonged outburst of applause, repeated many times.

Mr. Redpath is not an orator in the common acceptance of the term. His periods have not the graceful flow and scholarly finish of some. Nor does he resort to the many artifices of rhetoric which the careful student of oratory employs to enforce a point or make an impression. His voice is not powerful. But Mr. Redpath is nevertheless a powerful speaker. He impresses the listener with an earnest, devoted lover of liberty. His voice is sweet and full of emotion. His sentences are terse and epigrammatic, and he never fails to make himself clearly understood. For two hours half he held his audience by the most graphic description of the iniquities of the landlord system in Ireland we have ever heard. The following is a brief abstract of his excellent discourse:

Ireland is the Gethsemane of Europe. For seven centuries she has been plunged in the dark midnight of woe,—her fields blasted, her houses consumed, her temples desecrated and destroyed. It is 700 years since England secured a foothold in Ireland. A great source of error in American journals is regarding Ireland as a nation. In point of fact in the matter of this land law there are three Irelands, the Protestant provinces of Ulster, the west of Ireland where there are leases, and the east of Ireland where there are tenants at will. Previous to the the time of Henry VIII the land generally was under the control of the Irish. Henry commenced to confiscate land in the north, and gave it to his own nobles, and this policy was followed by Elizabeth and Cromwell. To appease those who rose in rebellion the three F's—fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rents—were given, but only to the people in the province of Ulster because they were Protestants. This is the reason why the Ulster tenants are more prosperous than those in the other parts of Ireland.

An invidious comparison is made between the Protestant and Catholic sections of Ireland. Catholics and Protestants in Ulster are equally prosperous, while members of the same sect side by side in other provinces are equally unfortunate. The religious question has nothing whatever to do with the present phase of the land war. The Orange meetings held in Belfast and other places to denounce the Land League are attended mainly by the serfs of the linen mills, and in no respect represent the Irish people.

Mr. Redpath advised his hearers to "Boycott" all Irish linen, or rather Orange linen, for all the great linen manufacturers are Organgemen.

In the west of Ireland nine-tenths of the people can be evicted at the will of the landlords. The Gladstone law of 1870 is a dead letter for every magistrate is a landlord and will not enforce it. No poor man can go to law because of the enormous expense and the venality of the lawyers. I don't think it right for the Irish to apologize for killing a landlord even if it is an agrarian outrage. From 1847 to 1871 the landlords killed by famine and evictions over one and a half millions of peasants. When a million and a half landlords are gone then will I weep over their graves. The terrible destitution in the west of Ireland is not due, as many English writer would have us believe, to the Catholic religion, laziness, extravagance and drunkenness. A more industrious and frugal nation than Ireland is not on the globe. At six fairs in Ireland I saw only four persons drunk. Statistics show that the per cent. of drunkenness is much greater in England and Scotland. The reported outrages are greatly exaggerated. There is far less crime in Ireland than in England or Scotland. Mr. Redpath characterized Lord Leitrim and Lord Montmorres as drunken libertines and infamous scoundrels who met a deserved fate. He said Lord Leitrim was killed by a young Irish-American of Chicago, whose sister was one of many he had ruined.

The lecturer then gave an interesting account of "Boycotting," illustrating it with many anecdotes and personal experiences, and said he wished the Irish in America would practice on British manufacturers. Thus in less than twelve months every manufacturer in England would be calling for justice for Ireland. What then has the Land League accomplished? It has reduced rents down to the Griffiths' valuation, made the law of 1870 operative, and changed the peasantry from cowering slaves to resolute, defiant freemen. The death of Irish landlordism is coming, and we want to be its executioners. The next great event in Ireland will be the assembling of an Irish Parliament in College Green Then will follow the unfurling of the green banner of the Republic of Ireland.

Business Changes.

The following business changes are reported for the past week:

Portland—Portland Packing Co., W. G. Davis retires, and W. N. Davis admitted.

Churchill & Melcher, wholesale grocers, G. L. Churchill retires. New firm, H. L. Melcher & Co.

John Dennis & Sons, wholesale grocers, John Dennis and Henry Dennis retire.

G. M. Bosworth, upholstery, now Bosworth & Morse.

Rockland—Cobb, Wright & Norton, grocers and ship chandlers, dissolved, now new, style same.

Sebago—O. M. Brown & Co., general store, dissolved.

North Vassalboro—Levi Gardner, grocer, dissolved.

Failures.

The following failures for the past week are reported:

It is thought that the creditors of J. M. Harlow, groceries, etc., Canton, will get only a light dividend.

George L. Torrey, foundry, Kennebunkport, has failed, and will settled in insolvency.

J. W.

THE PRESS.

Kitchen Economy.

Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemist.

[N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 14.]

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Indian department of the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use. And as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

"The prices at which baking powders are sold to consumers I find to be usually 50 cents per pound. I have therefore calculated their relative commercial values according to the volume of gas yielded on a basis of 50 cents cost per pound."

NAME OF THE BAKING POWDERS.	AVAILABLE GAS CUBIC INCHES PER EACH OUNCE POWDER.	COMPARATIVE WORTH PER POUND.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder)	127.4	50 cts.
"Patapsco" (alum powder)	125.2	49 "
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5	48 "
" " " old	32.7	13 "
"Hanford's None Such"	121.6	47¾ "
"Redhead's"	117.0	46 "
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9	46 "
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9	44 "
"Cleveland's" (short weight ¾ oz.)	110.8	43 "
"Czar"	106.8	42 "
"Price's Cream"	102.6	40 "
"Congress Yeast"	97.5	38 "
"Lewis's" condensed	98.2	38½ "
"Andrews' Pearl"	93.2	36¾ "
"Hecker's Perfect"	92.5	36 "
Bulk Powder	80.5	30 "
Bulk Aerated Powder	75.0	29 "

NOTE.—"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Eggs in Winter

Every farmer who knows anything knows that it pays to have eggs to sell in winter when the price is anywhere from 20 to 40 cents a dozen, but not one farmer in twenty takes the slightest pains to persuade his hens to lay in cold weather. They grumble and growl about their fowls, and are eternally rehearsing the same old story about the perverseness of hens who will "lay well enough when eggs are cheap, but will quit entirely as soon as the price goes up." One man declares that he "don't take much care of his hens in winter because they don't lay enough to pay for what they eat," never once thinking that the failure to produce eggs results from lack of proper food, shelter and care. Many farmers who use common sense in careing for their horses, cows, sheep, and swine, exhibit a wonderful amount of ignorance and stupidity when it comes to managing poultry, and the flocks of twenty or thirty hens instead of being a source of "revenue" barely pay their way in summer, and eat their "heads off" in winter. Whose fault is it? Not the hens' surely. A hen cannot run an egg machine without a supply of raw material to work on any more than the Israelites of old could make bricks without straw. What would these farmers think of a man who sheltered his cow in a rail pen, fed her on straw, let her go without water and then growled because she did not produce as much milk as when on clover pasture in June? To put it mildly they would call him a "fool." Draw your own conclusions.

A medium-sized egg contains 127 grains of albumen, 94 grains of fat, 13 grains of ash, and 666 grains of water. To those who have never "studied up" these things the amount of water seems large, but it is less than in beef, while the amount of fat and of muscle-forming material is greater than in fat beef. Now is anybody fool enough to imagine that hens can manufacture such a highly nutritious article of food unless they are provided with plenty of raw material in the shape of egg-making food, and a comfortable house to work in?

It is just as easy to have eggs to sell in winter as in summer, and a great deal more profitable. Don't tell me that "it ain't natural" for hens to lay in winter. It is just as natural for hens to lay in winter as it is for cows to give milk in winter. Give your fowls comfortable houses and with proper food and care they will lay because they cannot help themselves.

No live stock on the farm will pay as well in winter as a flock of hens properly managed. Farmers look to this, turn over a new leaf with the New Year, and give your fowls the same care that you give to other stock, and you will never have cause to complain that hens "eat more during the winter than all the eggs they lay in a year would pay for."
—Fannie Field in Prairie Farmer.

How Horses' Eyes Are Injured.

It has been observed that of all domestic animals the horse is the most afflicted with diseases of the eye. Some of these ailments are hereditary and from unknown causes; others—and these are of painful frequency—are not inherited, and their origin may be readily traced. Of this latter class of causes may be mentioned: insufficient or bad arrangement of light in stables; blinkers; high racks for feeding; ammonia fumes in stalls, and the whip. Although the eye of the horse is well adapted for seeing at night, yet he is not a nocturnal animal, therefore the stable should have daylight freely admitted to it. A dimly lighted stable imposes the sudden changing from twilight to broad sunlight, which cannot fail to weaken the sight. If the windows are arranged on one side or the other of a stall, the horse's head will be directed mostly to the side from which the light comes; one eye will be more in the shade than the other, consequently both eyes will be strained from being exposed to unequal light. If the window is directly in front of the stall, a glare of light is directed toward the eyes with blinding effect, which is very injurious. Probably the best arrangement for lighting stables is by means of a skylight or windows placed near the ceiling.

Much has been said against blinkers, yet their use continues to a considerable extent. If the eyes of a horse, like those of a man, were directed forward, blinkers might prove uncomfortable but not injurious. The range of vision in the horse is much greater than in man; by limiting this range of vision and allowing it a forward direction only—which is not according to nature—the muscles of the eyes become strained and their strength impaired. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the timid, nervous horse, that starts at every unusual sight or sound, would be inspired with more confidence if allowed to see all there was to be seen, than if straining the eyes painfully to see objects terrible to him just back of the blinkers? The position a horse's head has to assume when feeding from a high rack is the one most favorable for the chaff or other hurtful matter from the hay to fall into the eyes. The most serious injury commonly arising from this cause is from the beards of grain. The sharp little hooks or prickles on these attach themselves to the eye in such a way that the water from the tear-gland cannot wash out the the beards; inflammation follows, and even the most judicious treatment cannot always save the eye.

Propably everyone is familiar with the effects of a sniff from grandma's bottle of hartshorn or smelling salts—which is only ammonia under other names—and can imagine how unendurable a continued application of the fumes would be. Of course the ammonia fumes rising in even a very badly kept stable would not be so concentrated as those from the salts, yet they are of sufficient strength to seriously injure the sensitive and delicately organized eye of the horse. Well-constructed floors, good management, and cleanliness, are perfect remedies for this enemy. Of all the causes of blindness in our noble, docile, useful friends, none prick us so sharply with our unworthiness of such animals as when it is caused by the use of the whip. No excuse can be made for such accidents whether done in wanton carelessness or by cruel intent.—N. Y. Tribune.

Preserving Fence Posts.

How to keep fence posts from rotting has been a vexed question ever since I have known anything about farming, and probably for many years before. Charring the part that goes into the ground is the most usual device employed, and is highly recommended by many. I have found in my own experience that it "doesn't amount to shucks," and there seems to me to be a very good reason for it. The grave-digger in Hamlet maintains that "Water is a sore decayer of your dead body;" and the same thing holds good of fence posts. Now charcoal is a very porous substance, and has the property of absorbing and holding a great deal of water, so that I honestly believe that a post that is simply charred is worse off than if it had been let alone altogether. Still charcoal in itself is almost indestructible, but of course one cannot char the post clear through, as it would be too brittle. Tar on the outside of an uncharred post, will keep the water out to a certain degree; char the post, and then put on tar, and the tar will be greedily absorbed by the wood and the water will be kept out still more, and if your post is made of thoroughly dried timber it will last the longer for it. But if there is any sap in the post, or if the end of the wood is not more carefully prepared than most farmers care to take the pains to do, so that the pores of the wood will take up moisture from the ground by capillary attraction, you will find your labor entirely thrown away. You will often find in taking up an old fence, that the posts will be all decayed inside while the outside shows very little rot except just at the surface of the ground where the water has stood about it.

Now I have found salt one of the best preservatives of organic matter of every kind. I have seen a salt fish hang for a sign by the door of a grocery for a dozen years, growing harder and firmer all the time, and yet it would make first class fish balls for a Sunday breakfast at the end of that time. I have eaten salt junk on shipboard that outlasted for years the man who pickled it, and I can show you piling that was driven in a salt marsh fifty years ago, and it is still sound to the core, and even more solid than the day it was driven.

The sap left in the wood, or the water that is sucked up from the earth, must be in some way neutralized, or your post will rot. Kyanizing and kindred processes are too expensive, and need special apparatus, but they make the wood practically indestructible. The use of salt, however, is almost equally effective, and within the reach of all. Bore a hole lengthwise into the post, from the lower end, and somewhat deeper than the post is to set in the ground. About an inch and a half is large enough for the diameter of the hole. Fill nearly full of dry salt, and plug tightly with a dry plug, being careful not to split the post. If you tar the lower end it will be all the better, though it is not indispensable.

In setting the posts be careful to heap the ground around them, and to keep it heaped if possible, as it is liable to settle and make a depression where water will gather and stand, and eventually destroy the post. If these directions are followed, and if the timber is fairly dry to begin with, you may be sure that the fence will last fully as long as, in these days of change, you will want to keep a fence in one place, and will bear moving after that.—Corr. N. E. Farmer.

Roup.

From drinking dirty water, eating their food off the filthy ground, left to roost in a damp cellar, or in a strong draught, any one of these causes produces cold and roup in its first stages. If it is allowed to become chronic, the axe is the surest and best remedy. If the discharge from the mouth and nostrils has commenced, it becomes very contageous, and in a short time every fowl in the yard will have it in some form from drinking out of the same water-vessels and eating from the same food trough. Once let it get a foo hold in your flock and you will have your hands full, and doctoring roup is about as unpleasant a job as any breeder may wish for. The proper way always is to remove at once any bird that appears to be ailing from the flock. Place in a warm, dry coup, and give cooked food hotly spiced with pepper or camphor-spirits. If any discharge shows itself, wash thoroughly with "Labaracque's solution" (procured at any drug store,) and drop a few drops of crude petroleum down its throat; here let me add that while kerosene is one of the greatest known remedies for diseases of the poultry yard, it is a remedy that should be used sparingly and with judgment.—Fancier's Weekly.

Wit and Wisdom.

Philadelphia girls are quick travelers. One of them who went sleighing the other night made twelve miles in one lap.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—Tribune.

Edison is the most promising man in the country. He doesn't make light of his promises either.—Boston Transcript.

A close student of human nature says that "when you see a young man and woman walking down the street leaning on each other like a pair of badly-matched oxen, it is a pretty good sign that they are bent on consolidation."

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The man who goes into business with the devil soon finds that his partner is soul proprietor.—New Orleans Picayune.

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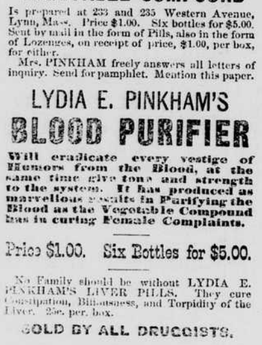

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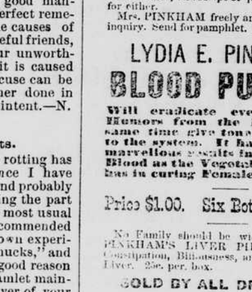
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